

BATTERIES ARE POOR

Automobile Co. Closes Down Plant.

The Hawaiian Automobile Company, Limited, closed down its plant and ceased responding to calls on Sunday night. The closing of the doors of the company is for an indefinite period, although it is hoped by the directors that they may be able to resume business again in the next three months.

Manager L. T. Grant, who installed the plant and started the running of the handsome automobiles, has gone East to have a consultation with the manufacturers of the autos, and to look up the most recent patents in electric motors.

For the past three weeks the company has been considering the advisability of banking the fires in the engine room and taking the autos off the streets, but kept gradually dropping out of the competitive race for fares. Decisive action was taken on Saturday last when word was given to close up the business Sunday night.

Since the company began operating they discovered that the machines were not running as guaranteed by the manufacturers. A pledge had been made that the batteries could be charged with sufficient electricity to enable the autos to run at least twenty miles without re-charging. Shortly after they commenced operations it was seen that the autos could not go more than eight miles without running down, leaving the vehicles stranded when the power died out. The drivers had to seek the nearest telephone and call for an auto from the power house to take the "dead" vehicle in tow.

Even the small runabout, which President Harrison and Manager Grant used personally, could not make a run of more than eight miles without being recharged, although upon the streets of Chicago, where they were tested, they attained a maximum of about thirty-five miles with a single battery.

None of the automobiles have been able to get to the Pali and back, and a trip to Tantalus was entirely out of the question. A trip to Waikiki and back was attended with difficulties, and thus far the batteries have proven an utter failure.

President J. B. Atherton stated to an advertiser reporter yesterday:

"I have succeeded in everything I have yet undertaken, and I will succeed in this also. It is either break or make with me. It is true that we have closed down the plant. Just how long is indefinite, but until we are assured that we can secure batteries which will carry the automobiles fifty miles without recharging, it is unlikely that we will place the vehicles on the streets again to be run by electricity.

"On the other hand, if Mr. Grant does not find that electricity will be successful as a motive power here, the vehicles may be remodeled to be run by steam. In short, make locomotives out of them. With locomotives we could run anywhere, to the Pali, up Tantalus. But with our present poor facilities for running the autos we were doing our machinery more harm than good, and the repairs were running up an enormous bill. It was not a matter of dollars and cents with me, for I would have continued to run it had it not been that the public was not benefitting by the service we were giving them. It was our duty to give the public good service or none at all.

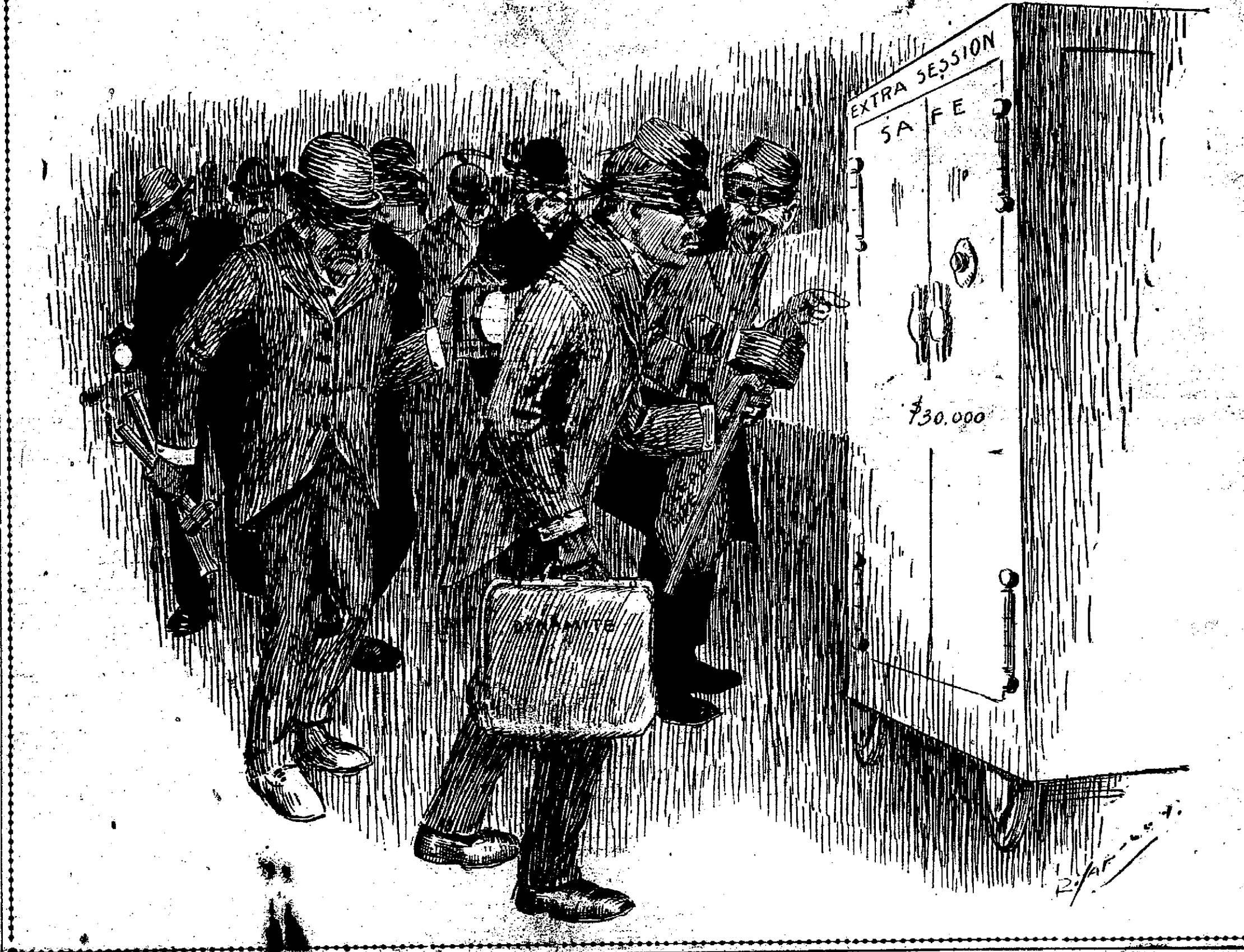
"Mr. Grant has gone to New York, where he will make a thorough study of automobiles. I expect to hear from him very shortly with some news as to what he considers will be best for us. A friend of his, and one directly interested in the Hawaiian Automobile Company, is with him, and they will leave no stone unturned to devise some method by which our company can go ahead."

W. H. Hooge, secretary of the Hawaiian Automobile Company, who has been acting manager during the absence of Manager Grant, is hopeful that Manager Grant will find the battery that will be acceptable to the conditions here.

"I have seen for some time that we could not hope to continue as a public carrier with our present facilities. It was a chance of late that an automobile could carry its passengers to their destination. Our batteries are absolutely unfit to make a run of more than six to eight miles. The wear and tear on the vehicles was terrific under the circumstances, and we were losing money very fast. We have much at stake, as the plant is one of the most valuable in the islands, and we were hoping against hope that affairs would take a turn for the better. We were running at a loss right along. It is possible that we may convert our motive power into steam. In case Manager Grant can find nothing that will be satisfactory in electricity."

The Hawaiian Automobile Company's plant consists of a handsome concrete building, located on King street near the Judiciary Building, with twenty automobile hacks, one runabout, one trap and several runabouts. The steam plant consists of the best make of boilers which operated the electric dynamos from which the batteries were charged. The company commenced operations on

THEY WANT AN EXTRA SESSION.



CLASS OF '01, OAHU COLLEGE, GRADUATED LAST NIGHT

the night the Moana Hotel was thrown open to the public, and the autos were used the next day to carry the visiting Shriners to and from the beach, after which they were given over to the public. The latter took to the new vehicles, and they were quite the "fad" until they began to give out on the road. The entire failure is attributed entirely to the bad batteries, and the company intends to fall back upon the manufacturers to make good their guarantee.

THE INCOME TAX.

Yesterday morning, a meeting of tax collectors was held in the office of Treasurer Wright. The object of the gathering was to discuss the income tax, and make such arrangements as are required by law for its collection. The law as passed by the present Legislature makes quite a bit of work for the treasury department, and those upon whom the burden of the taxes fall, met with Treasurer Wright to discuss the matter and to suggest methods for expeditious working.

The income tax which goes into effect next month, provides that all incomes of more than \$1,000 shall pay a tax of 2 per cent per annum. In order to assess the taxpayers, it will be necessary for Treasurer Wright and his assistants to gather a multitudinous amount of statistics. All firms are required to keep books showing their list of expenditures. Incomes of \$1,000 or less are not subject to taxation.

Will Play at Hilo.

The band is going to Hilo. The sanction of Governor Dole has been granted, and now all that remains for the melody makers to do is to repack their horns and take their departure to the Rainy City. According to the offer extended to the band the people of Hilo are to bear all the expenses of the musicians. As the good people of Hilo have not had the band very much of late, and as they are public-spirited enough to participate in the national holiday, the Governor's Council yesterday came to the conclusion that the band could do better by going to Hilo than by staying at home.

Water Supply Failing.

The new pumping station at the grounds of the Rapid Transit Company has developed some curious facts. One is, that it is intimately associated with the artesian well that supplies Thomas Square. The pumping station in the same vicinity is also supplied from the same source as the other two, and when one of these is started, the effect on the supply of the other two is decidedly marked. The flushing of the sewers is making such a demand on the aqueous supply of the city that many of the wells in different parts of Honolulu show signs of failing. It is probable that the pumping plants may have to work day and night in the near future in order to meet the increasing demand for water that will be made upon them, with the rapidly lessening supply.

Pauahi Hall was filled to its utmost capacity last night with the parents and friends of the Oahu College graduates, class of 1901, and the audience was treated to a very interesting program.

The platform at the head of the auditorium presented a pretty and artistic appearance. The gilded pipes of the organ had been hung with trailing malle and greens and flowers decorated the platform, upon which were seated the eight graduates, Miss Ethel Moseley Damon, Miss Mary Hester Lemon, Miss Sarah Irene B. Lyman, Antonio Quilho Marcellino, Edward Furrey, Charles Sheldon Judd, James Lawrence P. Robinson and Kul Far Yop. Class banners and college pennants added a festive appearance to the scene.

The program opened with the overture from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" in the blended tones of violin, organ and piano, and the invocation by Rev. Hiram Bingham followed.

An entertaining and able address on "The Value of Higher Education" was then delivered by Prof. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, who has been kept very busy during the past week in giving his valuable advice to the graduates of various educational institutions. Prof. Jordan's address last night was as usual, very interesting and fraught with gems of instructive thought and wisdom and with the spirit of encouragement towards higher ideals and better living. He urged the graduating class to make every effort to continue its higher education, pointing out the advantages of the educated man over the uneducated in the struggle with the world, and showing the broader and happier way that is opened to the life of the educated man by the key of knowledge. Below are given some of the epigrams of Professor Jordan's address:

"Plan to build a temple instead of a washhouse. You will not find the man who is working on a bridge to the moon sitting on the dry goods box in front of a saloon."

"It does not hurt one to be ambitious; youth should be crowded full of absurd enthusiasms, for if one has not an abundance of enthusiasm in youth he will come to the end of his life with an empty heart."

"The man who fails is the man who never makes a resolution."

"Nothing is impossible to a man with a will."

"The man who lays down in the furrow and says he can't work out a career that is ahead of him is usually glad at the end of his life to spend some one's garden for a dollar a day."

"I once knew a man who earned fifty cents a day by driving a cow to pasture and back every day. That was all he ever did in the world. Now, if it hadn't been for that cow there would not have been any use for that man on earth."

"The man who is of no use on earth

ought to be under the earth, inspiring cabbages."

"One thing about places in the world, they will wait for the man who works for them, and when he is ready to fill the place it is there for him."

"In order to accomplish anything, educate yourself, and in doing that begin early and quit late."

"I doubt not that nearly every fortune that has ever been made was made through science or some principle of higher education, if not on the part of the man himself, upon the part of some one in his employ."

"A high ideal must precede every worthy achievement."

Professor Jordan closed his address with the following admonition to the students:

"When you take up the serious duties of life, as it is now time to do, let your work and influence in the community where you live be always the strongest plea for higher education."

A cleverly executed piano solo followed by Miss Sarah Irene Lyman, and Miss Ethel Moseley Damon, who is the winner of the second prize for rhetoric (Alfred Castle winning the first prize), read the following graceful valedictory:

VALEDICTORY.

As valedictories are said to be out of fashion, I feel that there should be some apology for thrusting this little speech upon you. It would be a deplorable condition of affairs indeed were Punahou to fail in keeping pace with the movement of the times. In this instance, however, it is through no fault of mine, but only a result of time-honored tradition that the departing class should possess a valedictorian. Inasmuch as we have broken one well-established commencement custom in omitting individual essays, it seemed best to retain the valedictory, which, besides being a long, pleasant-sounding word, lends a certain air of dignity to any commencement program, even though dictators say it is now obsolete.

As a class we have neither been overwhelmed with troubles nor laden with honors, but what we have achieved has been fairly won. As we stand tonight, the first class of the twentieth century, we appear a unified whole, but our memories give different pictures of our stay at Punahou.

One of our number has been here five long years, and some of us but three. The majority, however, can count four years since, as Freshmen, we first entered the doors of Pauahi Hall—innocent, unoffending little Freshmen we were, too, if my memory serves me right.

I do not remember whether the Freshman boys were asked upon by the arrogant Sophomores and ducked, as usual, in the pond, but I hope they were, for that was the initiation ceremony in those days, and I am quite sure it was an entirely harmless one. But I shall not

weary you with recollections of our early days, although we Seniors have already begun to feel sufficiently old and dignified to delight in reminiscences.

In athletics we have not come off without some honors. On the track, in football, in baseball, in basketball, and even in tennis we claim a record that need not fear comparison with those of coming classes. Why I should touch upon athletics first I do not know, and for so doing must hasten to beg the pardon of the faculty, a faculty whose tireless efforts in our behalf and whose hearty cooperation in our work will always be gratefully remembered.

In the field of study we have neither failed utterly nor achieved complete success, but have made fairly honorable records everywhere except in mathematics, if specialization be for the moment allowed. That occult branch of learning has failed to attract most of us, yet even there we can boast of a shining light or two.

We shall look back on our Punahou days with great pleasure. What alumnus does not? And we are so soon to be alumni! Doubtless we shall change with coming years and our opinions and tastes will undergo some alteration, but in our memories Punahou will ever be the same. Dear old Punahou, with its beautiful campus, the scene of so many well-fought battles, its swimming-tank, with its legendary fish and frogs; its orange grove of blessed memory, always equal to the demands we made upon it; and its historic buildings, echoing still with the pranks of bygone days—pranks in which tradition lingers even the names of our honored trustee members.

For your patience, for your apparent interest in this exceptional class of ours, we thank you. With courtesy toward all and malice toward none—some of us to college, others to business, but all to meet boldly and bravely whatever the future may have in store—we take our leave.

A burst of applause followed Miss Damon's valedictory, and two boys were kept busy for five minutes heaping flowers and leis upon the platform. One of the outer rooms having been completely filled with baskets and bouquets of blossoms from the friends of the eight graduates. The platform became a veritable bank of flowers and the applause continued until President Arthur Maxon Smith appeared to present the diploma, to the class, making a very happy and graceful congratulatory speech.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S REMARKS.

He referred to the class motto, "Fidei," and recommended it as a watchword in meeting the world. First of all, the graduates should have faith in themselves, that they might be strong in their confidence; second, they should have faith in their fellow-men, both for the happiness it would make in their own lives and for the happiness it would bring others; third, they should have faith in the world, for the world would then have faith in them, and finally to have faith in God, for the encouragement and comfort and the great sustaining influence that would be needed in the coming struggle with the world.

The following statement was then read by Mr. Smith, after which the college

chorus sang "Heaven and Earth—The day," and the benediction by Rev. Hiram Bingham closed the program and the graduates received the congratulations of their friends.

The registration of Oahu College for the present year shows the following figures: Kindergarten, 30; Punahou Preparatory, 246; College, 128; special students, 25. Total, 430.

The college is able to report some steps of progress during the year. The retiring president recommended one year ago that the course of study be reduced from five years to four. During the present year, with the approval of the trustees, this has been done. The present course of study corresponds precisely to the four years' course generally offered by secondary schools in the States. The number of required subjects is reduced to a minimum, with the twofold object, that, on one hand, students intending to pursue college courses in the States may have as much time as possible to devote to the special courses required for entrance to their chosen colleges, and, on the other hand, students who do not contemplate college work in the States may have abundant time for work in special branches demanded by our local conditions. To facilitate this work the teaching force has been increased by two new teachers. We regret that we have not the equipment necessary for the technical work that ought to be done. With such equipment—a manual training and engineering department, agricultural department, a musical and art conservatory, also a gymnasium and a kindergarten building, together with several additions to the teaching force to accompany the new equipment—Oahu College might be an ideal school of its kind.

The institution also needs, on its domestic side, some new homes for boys and teachers. The school needs these things, not as the pleasant fulfilling of a dream, but because the cause of education, the cause of good life and culture in Hawaii, demands such a school with such equipment.

During the year the trustees have adopted a general campus plan, subject to future modifications, which will serve somewhat as a guide in the material growth of the school. The trustees have also adopted some general regulations which will guide the school in its inner organization and growth. Theoretically, thus, the ground has been prepared so that in its inner and outer development, each step taken in the future may be very largely constructive and least destructive.

That some of this much-needed progress may be realized soon, Oahu College greatly needs friends who, for the sake of a cause that is far greater than any personal interest, will add liberally to its equipment and endowment.

Oahu College is honored this evening in having as its guest President Jordan, to whom we are indebted for this evening's interesting and helpful address. We trust that this modest introduction of an island college to a Mainland university may quicken our intellectual life and deepen the Mainland interest in the cause of education in Hawaii.

A heavy rain visited Kanae last week, continuing for several days.

THE CUBANS GIVE IN The Amendment Is Accepted Fully.

HAVANA, June 12.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention today accepted the Platt Amendment by a vote of 16 to 11. The resolution to adopt was carried without discussion. Immediately after the opening of the session Senors Tamayo, Villuendas and Quesada, constituting a majority of the Committee on Relations, submitted as a substitute for the committee's former report the Platt amendment as passed by Congress, recommending that it be made an appendix to the constitution.

In a vote on the resolution the twenty-seven delegates present divided as follows:

In favor of acceptance—Senors Capote, Villuendas, Jose M. Gomez, Tamayo, Monteguedo, Delgado, Betancourt, Giberger, Florentine, Quesada, Sanguily, Nunez, Rodriguez, Berriel, Quiles and Ferrer.

Opposed to acceptance—Senors Zayas, Aleman, Eudaldo Tamayo, Juan Gualberto Gomez, Cisneros, Silveira, Fortun, Lacret, Portuondo, Castro and Manuley.

Senors Rivera, Corrooso, Gener and Robau were absent. The latter two voted against acceptance in the previous division. Senor Ferrer voted with the Conservatives, explaining his change of attitude by asserting that he believed acceptance would be the best solution of the problem.

The convention will now appoint a commission to draw up the electoral law.

WHAT ROOT SAYS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 12.—Secretary of War Root was tonight shown the dispatch from Havana announcing the adoption of the Platt amendment by the Cuban Constitutional Convention. He said: "If the Cuban convention has adopted the Platt amendment it has done the wisest and most patriotic thing possible for Cuba. It means the independence of Cuba, and all that is best and freest in Cuba will be backed by all that is best in the United States." When Secretary of State Hay read the dispatch, he said: "As an old friend of Cuban independence for the last thirty years, I am most gratified to learn that the Cuban convention has done what is so clearly to the advantage of the Cuban people."

RESULTS OF PUBLICATION.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Tribune's Washington special says: At the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday of this week the President laid before his official advisers the most favorable report received from General Wood, indicating that the Secretary of War's sharp and unambiguous note of ten days ago was having the desired effect on all classes of Cubans. In this note the Secretary said plainly that the United States would not be trifled with by the Cuban politicians, and that until the Platt amendment without modifications or "interpretations" was incorporated into the organic law of the island, Cuba could not become an independent sovereignty. It appears from cable dispatches that all or a part of Mr. Root's note has been printed in the more Havana papers. It is not known who gave it out for publication, and the propriety of this action is seriously questioned by War Department officials. The Secretary of War has purposely withheld this important document from publication in the United States for fear that publicity pending settlement of the issues would lead to embarrassment, and it is likely that when Mr. Root returns to Washington he will immediately instruct General Wood to make a careful inquiry into the matter and send a full report to Washington, so that the War Department may know in future whom to trust in the convention at Havana. At the same time it is suggested that publication of the Secretary's note actually did good instead of harm, in that it enabled some of the timid politicians in the constitutional convention to show their constituents that it was useless longer to obstruct the policy of the United States in Cuba.

THE PROBABLE RESULTS.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The acceptance of the Platt amendment without qualification by the Cuban constitutional convention will form one of the principal topics of discussion at the Cabinet meeting Saturday. Now that the Platt amendment has become a part of the organic laws of Cuba, interest naturally is aroused as to when the President will be authorized to withdraw the United States troops and turn the island completely over to the Cubans. The Cabinet probably will address itself to this phase of the question at Saturday's meeting. However, as there is no division of opinion among Cabinet members on this point the discussion is not likely to be prolonged.

There is no doubt at all in the mind of any body who has given the subject much thought that the President is not authorized to withdraw the troops immediately. On the contrary he cannot do this until all the requirements of the Platt law have been complied with. Acceptance of that law is only the beginning of the requisite compliance on the part of the Cubans. Not until they have a fully organized equipped and stable government will the Cubans be permitted to conduct the affairs of the island. How soon this will be depends entirely on the political leaders in Cuba and largely on the constitutional convention. The convention must formulate an electoral law. It is thought that several weeks and perhaps months will be consumed in this work, as the candidates for president and other offices to be filled in the first election will each try to have the law so framed as to give advantage to individuals. Even if the constitutional convention should speedily formulate and promulgate the electoral law, the election could not be held until autumn. After the election considerable time will be required to organize the various departments of the government. After this work is completed the United States government will

then for the first time have a government in Cuba to deal with, and not until then can all the requirements of the Platt law be complied with.

It is evident therefore that this government will not entirely release control of Cuba for several months, perhaps a year or more, and until a complete release is made the President cannot withdraw the United States forces from the island and proclaim to the world the birth of the new republic.

OPINIONS OF LEGISLATORS.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Washington correspondent of the Times has interviewed members of the Senate and House upon the future of Cuba and the adoption of the Platt amendment by the constitutional convention, with the following results: Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, expressed gratification at the action of the Cuban constitutional convention, but he has grave doubts about the success of the people to govern themselves. "I should like to see every political tie between the United States and Cuba severed," he said, "but I realize that we will be obliged to exercise some sort of supervision over the island. In my opinion, the Cubans are not capable of self-government, and my prediction is that in twelve months the Cubans will be at each other's throats. Then, perhaps, we will be forced to intervene."

"I should regard it as a great misfortune if the United States should ever annex the island with its turbulent people. Guerrilla warfare against our authority would go on in the island, and it would cost us much blood and treasure to suppress it. I remember that the United States enlisted 31,000 men to put down the Indians in Florida, and when they were finally rounded up, there were exactly seventy-one of them. The situation in the Philippines is different. We can take control of all the larger cities and towns and let the natives learn gradually with the lapse of years, that obedience to our authority is to their interest."

"To go back to Cuba, we must bear in mind that those people we have been dealing with are children, and I am afraid they are pretty bad children, just as little qualified to govern themselves as so many youngsters."

Senator Cockrell says that Cuba must be dealt with deliberately, and not cut loose unprepared to stand alone.

"I believe that things will run along smoothly now," said the Senator. "The Cubans did the right thing in accepting the amendment, and this government will deal fairly with them. All that was needed was a thorough understanding, and that has been reached, with the result that they have accepted our terms. Of course we cannot immediately withdraw from the island. No reasonable person expects that, and there is no authority to whom we could turn over the government."

"The next step, and the one which it is absolutely necessary to take, is for the convention to pass election laws fixing a date for the election of a president and other officers of the government as provided for in their constitution. Under this law the military government will call an election, and when all the machinery of government is organized we will turn over affairs to them, but not until then. This will require some time; how long I cannot say, but it will, I believe, be done within reasonable time."

Senator Burrows was pleased at the action of the Cuban constitutional convention in accepting the Platt amendment.

"This action," he said, "ought to lead to speedy and desirable results. It ought to be followed by Cuban independence and a home government. There will be nothing in the way of the establishment of a republic in Cuba, and I expect to see that accomplished and troops withdrawn. The republic of Cuba will shortly be one of the nations of the earth. We are now fulfilling our promises to Cuba and to the nations of the world."

Speaking of Cuba, Senator Elkins said: "I always believed the Cubans would accept. They have simply been playing and dickered for the best terms they could get. What they have done is the best thing that could have happened to Cuba. No people have ever obtained their independence before at such a small cost of blood and money. This government has dealt most liberally with Cuba, more liberally than any other government would have done."

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

One of the most gifted and progressive of the women of China is Mrs. Wu Ting Fang, who passed through Honolulu yesterday on the Gaelic en route to China for a visit. She is the wife of the Chinese Minister at Washington, one of the most popular diplomats there, as well as one of the most fluent after-dinner speakers. Madame Wu is also the sister of Consul Ho Yow of San Francisco.

Madame Wu has earned a place in the social circles of the nation's capital, and by her efforts has set at work the machinery by which the unequal standards in China of woman's relation to men may eventually be changed. She has insisted that she has a right to take an equal place by the side of her husband and in this idea she has been successful. Wherever Minister Wu is invited, his wife shares the honors with him, and she is his adviser in matters pertaining to the people whom he represents. She comes from a mandarin family which is one of the most progressive in China. All of her brothers have been educated in the best foreign universities, taking high honors. Madame Wu can claim the honor of being the first woman in China to obtain her natural property rights. This was through the will of her father, who gave her a dower upon her marriage. She married Wu Ting Fang in 1874. They have one son who is now in one of the public schools of Washington.

Madame Wu has the small feet which are a badge of caste in China. She has a pleasing personality that attracts people to her. She is slightly taller than is common among people of her race, in repose her face has both intelligence and breeding. She does not understand the language well enough to converse and carries on her conversations by the aid of an interpreter. She likes the society of American women and delights in their social affairs. She gives her receptions in Washington after the American fashion.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Those who bought Panama straw hats last year were lucky for they are practically out of the market today. The few that are to be had are held by dealers at \$25 and this price is not likely to decrease. "The South American makers are absolutely unable to meet the demand," said a salesman in the largest hat store on Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon.

"and for two months they have suddenly become the fashion all over the world. They are as much in demand abroad as they are here, and the scarcity is the same there. This sudden demand was too much for the makers, who had laid up no reserve stock. New our prices are \$25 for a hat that cost only three-fifths of that amount last year, and they are to be had only in certain sizes. Others could not be bought here at any price. We have no idea when the new supply will come in. The demand at those prices is strong enough to sell as many as we could get hold of."

NEW YORK, June 14.—Prof. Truman Henry Safford, the mathematician and astronomer, whose death has just been announced, will be buried in the college burying ground at Williamstown, Mass. Since he first suffered an attack of paralysis in 1894, Prof. Safford has been conducting several elective courses at Williams College. A widow, two sons, a daughter—Mrs. F. E. Dewey of Milwaukee—survive him.

He was born at Royalton, Vt., sixty-five years ago. At an early age he attracted attention by his power of calculation. He could mentally extract the square and cube root of numbers of nine and ten places of figures and could multiply four figures by four figures as rapidly as it could be done upon paper. In 1894, when he was 9 years of age, and nine years before he was graduated from Harvard College, he prepared an almanac, and at the age of 14 he calculated the elliptic elements of the first comet of 1849. By a method of his own he abridged by one-fourth the labor of calculating the rising and setting of the moon. After long and difficult problems had been read to him once, he could give their results without effort. Prof. Benjamin Pierce said of him, in 1894, that his knowledge "is accompanied with powers of abstraction and concentration rarely possessed, at any age, except by minds of the highest order."

He spent several years at the Harvard Observatory after his graduation, and between 1898 and 1900 he completed the orbits of many planets and comets. In 1895 he was appointed professor of astronomy in the University of Chicago and director of the Dearborn Observatory, where he discovered many new nebulae. From 1893 to 1871 he was engaged upon the great catalogue of stars then in course of preparation by the co-operation of European and American astronomers. Interrupted in this work by the Chicago fire of 1871, he was employed in latitude and longitude work in the Territories by the United States Corps of Engineers, for whom he also prepared a catalogue of stars, which was published by the War Department. He was called to the chair of astronomy at Williams College in 1871.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The career of an ocean derelict which has been meandering around in the North Atlantic ocean for many months has been cut short by the Hartford Admiral Farragut's famous Mobile Bay flagship. The derelict saved a good purpose as she enabled the blue jackets to have target practice under conditions approaching as nearly as possible to those of actual warfare. The derelict was the lumber-laden schooner Isaac H. Kerlin of Bridgeton, N. J. She was abandoned in a sinking condition months ago.

On May 18th at twenty minutes past midnight the Hartford, while on her way from this country to Portsmouth, England, came across her "right" in the path of east-bound ocean travel. Between New York and Europe the Hartford struck by her own flag-ship. The Hartford's gunnery officer ordered to quarters, and with the derelict as a target, had an imaginary engagement with the enemy, using all the Hartford's big guns. When the target practice was over Commander Hawley sent the men aboard the derelict to set her on fire. She was burning rapidly when the Hartford drew away. The Kerlin was regarded as a menace to navigation, and particularly to the big passenger steamships between the United States and Europe.

FLINT, Mich., June 14.—The Pere Marquette passenger train, due here at 9 o'clock today, struck a double carriage at the Hamilton avenue crossing in the suburbs of Oak Park and instantly killed four people.

The dead are: Major G. W. Buckingham, Flint, Miss Abbie Buckingham, Mrs. Thomas Applegate, Adrian; Mrs. M. Humphrey, Adrian. Several factory buildings adjoin the track at Hamilton avenue and prevent a clear view of the track. Major Buckingham drove directly in front of the train, the pilot of the engine was broken by the force of the collision, and the bodies of two of the ladies, terribly mangled, were found on it. Engineer Higgins says he had sounded the whistle for the crossing and the first he knew of the carriage was when his engine struck it.

Mrs. Applegate and Mrs. Humphrey had been guests of Major Buckingham during the State G. A. R. encampment, which ended last night.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Caracas, Venezuela, says:

Local newspapers have published articles to the effect that Charge d'Affaires W. W. Russell of the American legation has been instructed to notify the Venezuelan Government that the United States had severely reprimanded Minister Loomis for his conduct regarding the various questions pending between the two countries.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald gives what is claimed to be an authoritative statement which disproves the claims made by the Venezuelan paper. The statement follows: "Instead of reprimanding Minister Loomis, the State Department has approved all his acts. He acted under instructions while in Venezuela and carried out these instructions, and no evidence has been discovered that he deviated from them in a single instance. After his entire conduct had been carefully reviewed and examined, the most complete satisfaction was expressed as to his course."

NEW YORK, June 14.—The World says: Wooden dummies wearing metal chest protectors and representing the crowned despots of Europe are to be set up in Liberty Park, Ridgewood, L. I., next Sunday for anarchists to shoot at. This occasion will be the grand annual love feast of the anarchists of Greater New York. Johann Most will be marshal, chief patron and honored guest. The anarchists a year ago passed resolutions declaring that the war which they had made upon capital and power had not met with success. So they organized themselves into a rifle club and bought the wooden dummies. Because of their fear of the police the anarchists refuse to admit that the dummies represent anyone. They

say they are anonymous dummies, but it is understood that they stand for the Czar of Russia, the German Emperor and other agents of power.

Six hundred anarchists have promised to attend and blaze away at the wooden tyrants. Herr Most, it is said, will be one of the sharpshooters.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—Telephone messages from Salem, Ind., to the Journal at 4 o'clock this morning say the West Baden Springs Hotel at West Baden, Ind., has been totally destroyed by fire. Great confusion prevailed, and at this time it cannot be stated whether the fire was attended by loss of life. The hotel is the largest hostelry in Indiana, having some 700 to 800 rooms, and cost over a million dollars. The insurance will amount to about one hundred thousand dollars.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—The telephone operator at Bedford, Ind., at 6:30 this morning telephoned the Sentinel that she has information from Orleans to the effect that the loss of life at the West Baden Springs Hotel fire this morning is estimated anywhere from 150 to 200.

MANILA, June 14.—Calles, the insurgent leader in Laguna province, has become more humble, and now intimates his willingness to surrender a hundred guns to General Sumner tomorrow at Santa Cruz, and to give up the remainder in three days.

Colonel Bolanes, with five officers and forty-one rifles, has surrendered at Lipa, Batangas province.

The recent battle with the insurgents at Lipa, in which Lieutenant Sprifger was killed and Captain Wilhelm and Lieutenant Lee were mortally wounded, was begun by the Americans. The disproportionate number of officers left is said to be due to the fact that there were several deserters from the American war with the rebels. The island of Panay is being ravaged by rinderpest, and so great is the havoc caused by the disease that the natives are hauling carts to Iloilo.

FORT MORGAN, Colo., June 14.—Three men, named Harry Stimmington, Stacey and Givens, held in the county jail on a charge of burglary, with the aid of confederates on the outside, sawed their way out near midnight. Stimmington had secured a revolver and ammunition. As they were leaving the jail, they were discovered by Sheriff Calvert, who tried to stop them, and was shot through the abdomen by Stimmington. He will probably die. Deputy Sheriff Nelson raised a posse and soon recaptured Stacey and Givens, but Stimmington eluded his pursuers. The authorities have sent to Pueblo for blood hounds. Lynching is threatened if the man is caught.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 14.—The Leyland line steamer Assyrian, ashore off Cape Race, went to pieces, during the night, and this morning is a total wreck. The after part of the vessel is under water and the hull is broken asunder.

A heavy sea is raging, and the cargo is being washed ashore and partly carried seaward. Owing to the fury of the gale and the tremendous sea little of the cargo has thus far been salvaged.

NEW YORK, June 14.—William Burford, an aged German of Williamsburg, is dead by his own hand, having shot himself by the side of a work bench in his carpenter shop after realizing that the end of a thirty years' struggle had come. The secret of perpetual motion was as far as ever from the goal he sought. He was found with a bullet through his brain, his pipe clenched between his set teeth and his head resting upon a piece of planking.

NEW YORK, June 14.—To make a study of the police of this country and their methods in catching criminals, Arthur Carl, chief of police of Bremen, Germany, has come here on the Lahn. He will visit Chief Devery today and talk with him about police discipline. Speaking about the police he commanded, he said they were all graduates of the German army, and none but the best men were transferred from the army to the police force.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, who recently resigned in consequence of his contact with Senator Tillman, and who recalled his resignation at the request of the Governor of South Carolina, is in the city. In an interview he said: "Senator Tillman is still fighting, but I am confident that I shall win in the end. The people cannot be blinded to their own interests."

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Mrs. McKinley's physicians held their usual consultation this afternoon, and decided to discontinue the issuance of bulletins. It is said that her condition continues to improve slowly, and the doctors consider it useless to give out a bulletin each day, under the favorable conditions.

PARIS, June 14.—An explosion in a cartridge factory situated in the suburb of Les Moulineaux, has resulted in the loss of fifteen lives and the injuring of about twenty persons. The victims were horribly mutilated. A majority of those injured were women.

The President has made the following appointments: Charles W. Raymond, Illinois, Judge in the Indian Territory; Solomon P. Stahl, Arkansas, marshal western district of Arkansas; Charles P. Fitch, Illinois, marshal southern district of Illinois; Creighton M. Foraker, New Mexico, marshal Territory of New Mexico.

A wealthy American has offered \$25,000 for the services of an English lady of nobility who will introduce his daughter into British society. He made the announcement through an advertisement in the London Times.

HIS LIFE SAVED

By Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"I am sure that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at one time saved my life," says A. E. Lafat, of Gregory Landing, Clark county, Missouri. "I was in such bad shape that the doctors said I could not live. When I was at the lowest ebb, one of my neighbors brought in a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I took it and got instant relief. I soon got up and around. That was nine years ago, and I am still in good health. Since then that medicine has always been in my house, and always will be. It is the best on earth." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. I.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Mrs. McKinley is improving. Valletto is to have a Y. M. C. A. building.

Striking trainmen are rioting at Portland, Me.

Union Pacific shares are moving upward again.

Sharp Nose, the bloodthirsty Arapahoe chief, is dead.

The matter of Chinese indemnity will be settled soon.

Ex-Governor Pingree of Michigan is sick in London.

The London bank rate has been reduced to 3 per cent.

Nothing new has developed in the Modoc lynching case.

Surgeon Daly's suicide was caused by heavy financial losses.

The jubilee convention of the Y. M. C. A. is being held in Boston.

Evelyn S. Baldwin sailed from London for the North Pole on June 25.

C. Arthur Pearson, the English publisher, has arrived in New York.

Tom Johnson will not run for Governor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket.

On June 13 seven deaths occurred in Chicago from heat and humidity.

Chinese are crossing the northern United States border, unhindered.

Eddie Guerlin, the famous Chicago crook, has been arrested in Paris.

The Butte and Boston smelter at Butte, Montana, has resumed operations.

New chairs in Columbia and Princeton Universities have been established.

The rumor that seven Americans were killed at Tien-Tsin on June 5 is untrue.

Costly additions are to be made to the insane asylum at San Bernardino, Cal.

British courts have compelled liquidation of the British America corporation.

The Southern Industrial Convention at Philadelphia was an unqualified success.

A piano trust, comprising twenty-eight manufacturers, is in process of formation.

The trial of W. H. Happle, accused of embezzling funds at Manila, is in progress.

There is great distress among the Pima Indians on the Sacton reservation, Arizona.

The Union Pacific intends shortening the time between San Francisco and Chicago.

The British-American Corporation has been declared insolvent by the courts of London.

German woolen mills are closing, owing to the falling off in the value of their products.

Glasgow University has conferred the honorary title of LL.D. upon Andrew Carnegie.

The Railway Trackmen's Union has ordered a strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Captain William H. Wilhelm died in Luzon on June 13 from wounds received in action.

It is now said that more than eighteen men were entombed in the Port Royal, Va., mine.

The Everett-Moore syndicate has purchased all the street railway lines of Toledo, Ohio.

George Bier, a brewer of Butte, shot at an employee recently, and then tried to kill himself.

The next convention of Modern Woodmen of America will be held in Indianapolis in 1902.

Otto Klein of Redlands has disappeared, leaving many creditors. He was a restaurateur.

Kate Fernando, a blind squaw who lives near Redding, saved herself from being burned alive last week by running to a creek near her shanty and jumping into a pool of water.

ed, and given it to his widow.

William Davis, a Walla Walla bootblack, shot his sweetheart, Effie Hapworth, on the 18th inst. because of jealousy. Her recovery is doubtful.

Mrs. J. J. Redpath of Montreal shot and killed herself and son, Clifford Redpath, in that city on June 12. Insomnia caused her mind to become unbalanced.

Elder Dempster & Co. offer to pay the traveling expenses of the official delegates of any British trades unions willing to go to the United States to study American trade methods.

Ex-Postmaster General John Wanzamaker has been defeated in his fight for street railway franchises in the city of Philadelphia. Wanzamaker offered \$2,500,000 for the rights.

Major W. H. Daly, chief surgeon on the staff of Gen. Miles in Porto Rico, and author of the embalmed beef charges, committed suicide at Pittsburgh, Pa., owing to insomnia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes every kind of cold, relieving all WITHOUT HEADACHE, AND WITHOUT THE SERVICES SYSTEM WHEN CHOKED. It is the Great Specific for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHLORAL; and is not generally sedative.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, writes: "Two doses completely cured me."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

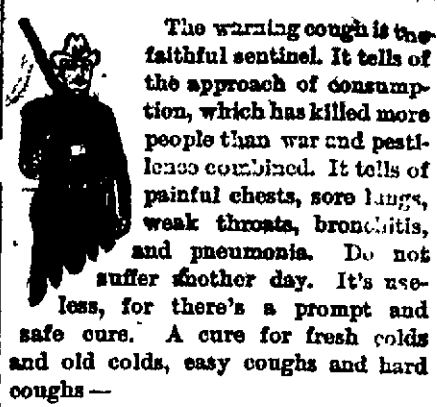
Is the TRUE PALMISTE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Relieves all short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this medicine has been given rise to many imitations. Beware.

H. T. DAVENPORT, 11 Great Russell St., London, W. O.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It often cures a fresh cold in a single night, and it masters chronic coughs and bronchitis in a short time. Consumption is certainly prevented, and cured, too, if taken in time.

If anybody tells you that consumption cannot be cured, they are certainly mistaken, for we have thousands of these cases reported to us, absolutely cured, and no mistake about it.

Put up in large and small bottles. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster placed directly over the tender, aching lung is a great aid to the Cherry Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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ELWOOD MEAD'S ARM CUT OFF

THE THIRD TERM ISSUE
Letter of McKinley Now Settles It.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—President McKinley today put an effectual quietus on the third-term talk which has gained some currency in the newspapers through interviews with certain well-known Republicans favoring the re-nomination of the President for a third term.

Shortly before today's Cabinet meeting adjourned Secretary Cortelyou gave to the press a signed statement by the President, intended for the American people, announcing that he was not a candidate for a third term, and would not accept a renomination if one were tendered. The statement in full is as follows:

"I regret that the suggestion of a third term has been made. I doubt whether I am called upon to give it notice. But there are now questions of the gravest importance before the administration and the country, and their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suspicion of the thought of a third term. In view, therefore, of the reiteration of the suggestion of it, I will say now, once for all, expressing a long-settled conviction, that I not only am not, and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it, if it were tendered me."

"My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then, with them, to do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY:
Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1901."

A decision to issue this statement was reached last night, when the President read to the members of the Cabinet his proposed statement, at the same time personally pledging each to secrecy until the public announcement was made. The Cabinet, on hearing the reasons the President advanced, which are substantially set forth in the public announcement, namely, that talk of a third term would react on the national policies the administration is endeavoring to promote, coincided with the view of their chief that the present was an opportune time for its promulgation. The phraseology of the announcement was considered further by the Cabinet today, and after a change or two in last night's draft, Secretary Cortelyou was directed to make it public.

The President's intimate personal and political friends later expressed themselves as not surprised at the decision announced, but quite generally conceded that they had not expected such an announcement at this time, thinking that the President would not so quickly give heed to the third-term gossip. They said, however, that they believed the President had shown his quick and excellent political judgment by crushing the third-term movement in its very birth.

The President is already being deluged with telegrams commendatory of his announcement putting at rest all third-term rumors. These telegrams began arriving at the White House this evening, and are from prominent persons throughout the country. They place emphasis on the opportuneness of the statement and the beneficial effect on the country from a political standpoint. None of the telegrams was made public.

MRS. W. G. IRWIN IS BEREAVED

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Word was received in this city Monday announcing the death in Philadelphia of Ben Holladay, only son of Mrs. William G. Irwin. He had been ill for some time, but his death was not considered imminent. Recently young Holladay was well enough to make the trip to Honolulu with his mother, who had to see about the completion of the magnificent residence her husband is building there. It was thought that the sea voyage would benefit him, but the change did not bring about the hoped for result, and the family returned some time before it had planned.

While on the way back from the islands the invalid grew worse, and by the time San Francisco was reached it was decided to proceed immediately to Philadelphia. The sufferer was placed in Dr. Weir Mitchell's hospital, and everything possible was done in his case, but nothing availed. Brain trouble at the end was added to the complications, and made recovery impossible.

There is the greatest sympathy in this city for the bereavement that has come to Mrs. Irwin, who is one of the most amiable and well loved of women. This death will close for many a day the residence the Irwins are building in this city on Washington street, overlooking the bay. The opening of this home was being looked forward to as an epoch in the social annals of this city, for both Mr. and Mrs. Irwin have the happy faculty of planning so that their friends enjoy their vast wealth with them.

Ben Holladay, who was 24 years of age, was the only child of Mrs. Irwin's first marriage, and she was devotedly attached to him. The fact that he has been an invalid for the past few years had so intensified that love that friends now fear the result of this affliction. It is thought that Mrs. Irwin will bring her son's remains to this city for burial.

Count Brodzinski, a descendant of Catherine the Great, has been exiled from Russia.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(From Saturday's Daily)

The well-worn subject of the band was gone all over again in the Lower House yesterday afternoon. The storm center gathered about the question whether or not the Legislature should appropriate \$2,000 or \$10,000 for the purpose of sending the organization on a tour of the islands three or four times a year. Hoogs presented a very unique scheme, that of sending the band from island to island on the new Government vessel, but his suggestion was not accepted. The matter was finally decided by coming to a conclusion that the band had better stay at home, and not go junketing about the Territory.

During the forenoon the House did not convene, the different island committees carrying on the business they had on hand.

The Bureau of Public Lands was the subject that first attracted the attention of the Committee of the Whole of the Lower House when the members assembled after noon. Hakekaku said that the amount of money for incidentals for the commissioner should be increased; the advertising of the land, the issuance of patents, etc., cost coin. One of the provisions in the Organic Act is that the public lands of Hawaii may be sold at public auction. Dickey moved the matter be laid upon the table but the motion was lost, and the suggestion of the committee that the Governor's figures be accepted was adopted. The figures suggested by the Chief Executive are \$5,250, as against \$1,500, adopted recently by the House.

A resolution asking that \$1,500 be appropriated for an electric light plant in Wailuku was presented. The matter was referred to a special committee, composed of the members from Maui.

The House then voted \$15,000 from the Public Treasury in order that the expenses of the present session might be defrayed.

The Department of Public Works followed. The item of incidental and traveling expenses was placed at \$3,500. The traveling expenses of the road engineers were passed at \$1,500. Repairs for furniture and additions to Government buildings were reduced from \$50,000 to \$30,000. The fencing and grading Government lots \$2,000 was appropriated. The printing and advertising was left at \$2,500.

Fredergust moved that \$2,000 be expended for United States weights and measures and incidentals. The appropriation met with no objection.

Monsarrat objected to the incidentals and traveling expenses of the Auditing Department being reduced from \$4,000 to \$3,000. This was passed.

Once more the Band took the center of the stage. Aylett moved that the incidentals, uniforms, car fare, new music, repairs, express, etc., which stood at \$2,400 in the bill, be made \$2,000.

Emmeluth moved that the matter be referred to the Oahu Committee. The motion was lost, and the appropriation of \$2,000 was passed without a dissenting voice.

Aylett asked that \$3,000 be inserted in the bill for trips of the Band to the other islands. The trip could be made for about that sum. Hoogs suggested that the Band travel in the new steamer, provided for the day before. Emmeluth said he was opposed to such junketing and moved that the item be stricken out.

Kanaho seconded the motion made by Emmeluth. Kanaho said he could come to Honolulu and hear the band whenever he wanted music. He was not anxious to have the Band touch at Hana-kua.

Hoogs spoke at greater length in favor of his suggestion that the prospective argument transport take the band from island to island. Then, said he, if the steamship broke down, the Government would have money enough to send after the ship and bring it back to Honolulu.

Beckley suggested that the Secretary of the Territory be instructed to request the Band to play at the departure of the island steamers. When foreign ships came the Band played without a murmur. Transports, European war vessels and passenger steamships had due attention, but the taxpayers of the Territory might come and go and the Band paid them no attention. So far as he was concerned, Beckley said that he would not, under any condition, vote for these extended excursions for the Band.

Aylett, the champion of the music-makers, made another fervid address for the dispensers of melody. He put all the blame upon the shoulders of the taxpayers, who took little or no interest in the Band. Captain Berger and his twenty and four good men and true were always willing to play. During the monarchy the Band used to travel among the islands, but during the time of "Emmeluth & Co." this sort of thing had been stopped.

The reason the Band plays at the foreign wharves is to sustain its reputation. The people of the islands already know what the musicians can do in the way of matters musical. Aylett read a San Francisco newspaper clipping of recent date praising the Band. He read the article with considerable effect. His efforts were greeted with applause on all sides.

The motion to send the Band on four annual trips, including the Leper Settlement, was put, but before it could be voted upon Emmeluth made a hard-times talk and moved that the whole item be stricken out.

Hoogs suggested that when the new boat went after cattle it could take the band with it—"and Emmeluth, too," he added. Beckley informed the House that the Senate had passed this appropriation at \$3,000. If there was a change made in the figures another fight would result. Let the House settle on the same sum.

"Because the Senate makes asses of themselves, is that any reason why the House of Representatives should follow suit?" shouted Emmeluth.

Beckley asked the political Ishmaelites if he intended to maintain that the different members of the House were asses. Emmeluth said that he did not, unless they voted for the measure under discussion.

Kanaho spoke at length, asking that the motion before the House be laid in the waste basket. The musician of the House made a speech that caused the perspiration to stand out in large drops upon his brow, which was so corrugated with intense thought that it looked like a busy washboard.

Paele spoke of the economic advantages that would result to the merchants of these different towns when the Band made its tour. People would come for miles around to listen to Berger's boys. Fish and poi would be sold in large quantities. It would be a veritable musical loan.

Judge Puuki thought that \$3,000 was too high a price to pay for an occasional, intermittent entertainment by the Band. If the people desired something in the concord-of-sweet-sounds line they could organize their own bands.

A vote was called for and the ayes and

noes were as follows:
Ayes—Aylett, Beckley, Hoogs, Kawahoa, Keiki, Keilikoa, Mahoe, Makakau, Paele—9.
Noes—Ahuli, Emmeluth, Ewaliko, Hakekaku, Hihio, Kaaui, Kaimakau, Kanaho, Kekaula, Makakau, Monsarrat, Monsarrat, Nallima, Frendergust, Puuki—15.

Aylett made a motion immediately following this, allowing \$3,500 for an annual trip to all the islands, in order that the people thereon might be entertained by the music. The motion was lost by a vote of 9 to 14.

Aylett moved that the unpaid bills for expenses incurred for extra help, music and uniforms, amounting to \$550, be referred to the Oahu Committee. The motion was carried by a vote of 13 to 11.

The committee arose and reported progress, after which the House adjourned for the day.

FORENSICS OF SENATE.

Russel Earns His Stupend by One Speech.

The Senate met yesterday forenoon, and worked so hard that they thought that several days' rest were coming to them, and adjourned until Monday morning. Immediately upon assembling, the following recommendations were made by the public lands committee.

To appropriate \$15,000 to erect buildings and remove the present reformatory school for boys to the government road between Kahuku and Lale. This had already been recommended by the Department of Education. Your committee considers that this should be done, as the present location is not sufficient land for an industrial school. But your committee considers this should be done out of loan funds, and would recommend that it be inserted in a loan bill.

To appropriate \$10,000 for reformatory girls' school where the present school for boys is now. Your committee considers that an industrial school for girls without proper homes is much needed; but does not consider the present reformatory school the proper location, although it could be used until a better location could be obtained. We would recommend that the item be inserted as the former one.

To appropriate \$45,000 for Lahaina Seminary. Your committee finds that the buildings of this institution are old and past repair. We have interviewed the Department of Education, who estimated the cost at about \$40,000 to rebuild and equip the institution. We would favor this item if the loan bill had passed. We now recommend it be deferred and the appropriation of \$45,000 be increased to \$50,000.

Extension of Vineyard street to Kamehameha School. This item we consider covered by the appropriation for streets for that district.

Fifteen hundred dollars for Kalili street from Kailani to Kihohana. This we consider is provided for by the \$15,000 already appropriated for Kalili.

To widen Pauoa road, \$10,000. This we recommend be inserted in the appropriation bill.

Extension of School street to Kamehameha Fourth road, \$50,000. We have interviewed the Superintendent of Public Works, who estimates the cost at over \$75,000. We do not recommend this item at the present time.

Thirty thousand dollars for King street and the roads in general around the island. We consider this is covered by the general appropriation for roads in these districts, and the road tax, which is very large in several of these districts. Item is covered by the \$140,000 appropriation for streets.

Five thousand dollars for all streets at Kakaako we would recommend that this amount be inserted for South street, as the Bishop Estate has given a free right of way provided this street is extended within a certain time. There are no other government streets at Kakaako.

Five thousand dollars for public cemetery near Honolulu. We would recommend this item be inserted in the appropriation bill, and also an item of \$6,000 for care of cemeteries in general, as the cemetery at Makiki is being washed out on one side, by the water from the hills, and needs a concrete wall to protect the graves.

After this item had been passed, several of the members adjourned to the land upon the subject of the band came up. Dr. Russel made a speech against the appropriation. The expatriated subject of the Czar of all the Russias made the oratorical effort of his life. He asked that all the items referring to the appropriation for the band be stricken from the bill. When the man from Olau sat down he had nothing to comfort him but the forlorn thought that he had done his best to earn his salary, and if vocal exertion and arm-swinging amounted to anything, he certainly had no cause to complain. Neither had his constituents.

The opponent of the Russian was Kalaokalani, and so far as the Independents were concerned, it was all over but the shouting with the doctor.

A majority report, recommending that Fred Harrison, Charles Wilcox, and the Pala plantation be not allowed the bills they had presented, was read. The expenses were incurred during the plague, when the petitioners performed certain services that they held were in the interest of the government, and for which, accordingly, they should be reimbursed. A war of words ensued between Russel and Achi. Achi said that as a matter of principle, the bills should be laid on the table until such time as the committee had made a thorough and painstaking analysis of the various matters. If these persons had not been recompensed, it was the plain duty of the Territory to pay them back every cent that was coming to them. It made no difference who the men were. The matter was a purely ethical one, and the Senate should act from a desire to do its duty to the rich and the poor alike.

This said Dr. Russel going once more. He said that Achi was pulling wires for his political friends. The health committee had derived its information from the Board of Health, and that was enough. It was not their place to go about hearing every little, petty quarrel that might arise between the different departments and private parties with political axes to grind. The speaker from Hawaii openly asserted that Achi was in collusion with Harrison.

After this, some more spellbinding was indulged in by the two. Achi declared that he and Harrison were on different sides of the political fence. When the last campaign was on, Harrison had done all he could to beat him. This was not a time to remember past differences, however. The people who were being denied the right to present their claims were men who had never, at any time, had a fair show. As the Senate was the last tribunal, let them make haste slowly, before taking final action.

Russel made reply. For a year past he said, these persons had had suffi-

cient time to convince the public health committee of the validity of their claims. That body had not come to the opinion set forth in the report and unless there had been good and sufficient reason for the same, a vote was taken and the report of the committee was adopted as filed.

The net result of the day was the passing of the following items, finally: Salary bandmaster, \$5,400; salaries of thirty bandmen, \$29,160; salary of two lady vocalists, \$1,800; incidentals, uniforms, car fare, new music, repairs, express, etc., \$2,400; expenses (band) trips to other islands, \$3,000; pay for extra help, car fare, light, new music, express, etc., \$248; bill of Bergstrom Music Company (musical goods), \$225; bill of Hawaiian News Company (musical goods), \$50; and bill of Chock Look (cloth for uniforms), \$35; roads, \$11,000; and repairs government road, Tantalus, \$3,000.

At 11:45 a. m. the Senate adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

UNNECESSARY LOSS OF TIME.

Mr. W. S. Whedon, cashier of the First National Bank, of Winteret, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ, that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled, and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the drugstore here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Major Ennis to Leave.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Capt. E. Davis, Artillery Corps, has been detached from duty at the Presidio and ordered to Camp McKinley, Honolulu. He will assume command of the post, relieving Major William Ennis.

EVERY DAY FACTS.

Honolulu Produces Its Share—This Comes From Kawaiahao.

What makes anything a fact? Isn't it an occurrence of something that can be proven true and correct in every particular? What constitutes conclusive evidence to the mind of a Honolulu citizen? Is it the statement of some one made in Texas or California? We think not, but when some of our own people make a statement and it is endorsed by many, there can be no question about that. Under these circumstances we call them facts, and they are every day facts, because they are occurring every day. Don't take our word for what is said. If you are not satisfied, ask them; people don't make such assertions without good reasons.

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaiahao informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 25 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained. I was then told to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

It is important to get the same pills which helped Mr. Nua—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore, ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

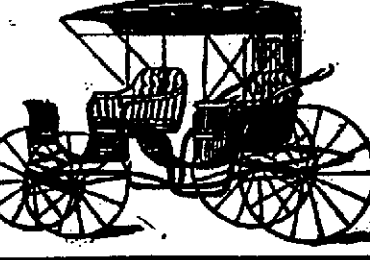
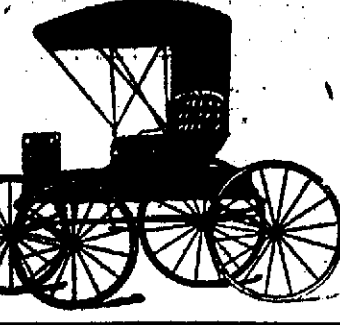
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50); or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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Manager

TUESDAY JUNE 25

There is nothing in the third term rule to keep Mr. Bryan from being defeated a third time if he chooses.

"Is there anything in the hole?" asks a Southern California paper, concerning a well bored for oil. The stockholders are probably there, but they don't want to mention it.

Willie Crawford proposes to sue Collector Stackable for calling him a Chinaman. It is now in order for some Chinaman to sue Willie for an infringement of copyright.

Why men in Hawaii should refuse to earn good wages in repairing the Zealandia's boilers because other men 2,000 miles away have a grievance against their employers, is a question which yet awaits a rational answer.

It looks as if the first session of the next Congress would not adjourn without providing for an Hawaiian cable. There will be no more waiting for Marconi to flash signals from Point Reyes to Diamond Head.

Mr. Hameluth expressed surprise because Hawaii, which pays one-fourth of the taxes, wants four-fourths of the Territorial money. But why surprise? Wherever Hilo's influence goes the populace rallies for everything in sight.

President Jordan's addresses on educational themes, of which he has given several since his arrival here, are full of grammatical errors and sparkle. Collected they would make a text book of good sense and good English which might be used to much advantage in Hawaiian schools.

The news that the Acting Governor has been "prodded" by Washington in regard to the performance of his official duties is quite as correct as the news from the same source that the Governor would sue to annul recent Hawaiian public land sales and that Governor Dole had sent in his resignation.

The Independent denies with much heat the Louisville Courier-Journal's statement that the Home Rule majority in the Legislature is made up of hula dancers and the like. We quite sympathize with the Independent. Hula dancers are not without their faults, but the worst of them have a right to complain when they are compared with the Hawaiian Legislature.

The Republican Territorial Committee is still awaiting absentee Committee-men Sewall's reply to the letter signed by Cecil Brown, advising him to resign, and will probably keep on waiting. The committee post, which Mr. Sewall obtained by getting the impression that the committee would stay here, is too valuable a political asset for him to return to hand to those to whom it belongs.

Hawaii will have its first touch of hard times if something is not done to pass a sales bill. Money is growing tighter all the while. The trouble about an extra session is, however, that the Home Rule majority is up in trying to pass county bills and other tax-eating measures, and leave the treasury worse off than before. If it were possible to get a change in writing from these senators head bill and nothing else, and return in two weeks, the experiment of another session might well be tried.

Those who expect the Marquis to throw away the rank and honors which have been granted him by the Emperor, do not give proper credit to the reverent patriotism with which Japanese public men regard the head of the State. Such an act on the part of the Marquis would be called disrespect to the Emperor, and this is an offence which a man like it could not bring himself to commit. Here in Hawaii Claus Spreckels could tear off his royal decorations and execute a German jig on them, but things are ordered differently in the conventional East.

Cuba's acceptance of the Platt amendment, which guarantees the right of the United States to intervene for the preservation of the island's peace, and which secures for us certain coaling and naval stations there, is the third step towards the achievement of a Cuban republic. The first was the war of 1895, the second the treaty of Paris. The remaining steps are the organization of a government and the withdrawal of the United States troops. In a year or two Cuba will be able to experiment in self-government. Its success in that particular going a long way to determine whether or not the island shall be annexed.

According to a man who writes us from Buffalo, the hula dancers are kind against as well as cunning. The king of the Midway fills the atmosphere with lies about them and their country, and a few of them are worth. Nevertheless, we notice that all of these people cling to their engagement, despite the ownership here and there among them of bank accounts. None are displeased enough to come home. The saving feature of the Midway show seems to be the cyclorama of Killaua, which, at Chicago and San Francisco, where nothing of the hula sort was allowed to be shown with it, greatly stimulated the curiosity of tourists.

TRAINING THE YOUTH.

Dr. David Starr Jordan's reasons why every young man should go to a university if he can; the argument of Charles M. Schwab, head of the billion-dollar steel trust, in favor of beginning, at an early age, the work one intends to do in life; and the practical talk of the late C. P. Huntington from the text "Too Much Education"—all these things, taken together, may well leave an inquiring youth in a state of dire perplexity. Shall he go to college and perhaps run the risk of grooving his intellectual rifle until its structure has been weakened, or shall he stay away from college to regret the loss of liberal training? Shall he apprentice himself to a great machine shop and perhaps lose social caste and the chance of culture, or shall he hold back from the opening which might lead up to the heights where stand Carnegie and Schwab? Many a young man might ponder long over these questions without reaching a decision which would satisfy himself and his friends.

The simplest way out, it seems to us, is to take judgment of the boy and act accordingly. If he is a studious, investigating sort of boy, an omnivorous reader, with a tendency towards science, law, literature, mathematics, art or religion, send him to a university if possible. He will need that sort of training. College training, if not too long deferred, will help in a business career. If the boy is handier with tools than anything else, let him get a high school and manual school education and then get him at work. If his taste is for a seafaring life, give him a good common school education and put him aboard ship. If for agriculture give him an agricultural course and then put him on a farm. In either case he will begin his life work young, and that is as important now as it was when the youthful Nelson was billeted as a midshipman. When Horace Greely was apprenticed at the case, when A. T. Stewart was bred to dry goods, and when Grant and Lee and Sheridan and Jackson were inducted into the business of soldiering at the average age of seventeen. West Point and Annapolis are ideal schools in that they educate a young man in the rudiments of his profession and trade before he reaches an age when he dislikes to begin on the bottom round of any ladder. It is different with civil universities. Thousands of young men, educated at universities, youths who might have made good machinists, have found themselves in a social position at 22, the average age of graduation, which they would not sacrifice to put on a greasy jumper and go to work with the dinner pail. So they became half-rate professionals. Far better for them, if, when ready for college, they had enlisted under one of the great captains of industry.

Size up the boy, see what he can do best, and educate him accordingly. In some cases he will go to college; in others he will learn a trade; in others he will go into stores and offices. One machine can't turn out successful men of every pattern; and the universities score about as many failures as do the shops.

JURY REFORM.

Mr. Ballou, in beginning an argument in court Saturday, made the remark that Hawaii is probably the only place in the United States where a jury is not chosen by lot. To that extent the charge of being un-American applies to this country, though singularly enough the abuse of the jury system has been wrought by the politicians whose "Americanism" is their stock in trade. It has remained for them to make juries of one politics, one pre-ordained motive and of one mind as to political and other reverses.

Naturally the prestige of the courts, already lowered by the presence of a fugitive criminal on the bench, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. We anticipate the reply that, in the past, juries were not selected by lot, and the circumstance is one that the Advertiser has never approved. But it recalls no instance where the power of choosing juries, as exercised by the High Sheriff or by the Marshal of the Republic of the Provisional Government or of the Kingdom, was deliberately misused. There were times in the revolutionary era when the refusal of Royalists to accept citizenship debarred them from jury duty, but that was their own fault; now all hands have a chance, but the "close corporation" idea in juries is at its flagrant worst. Naturally the whole thing reflects upon the local administration of justice, and in a way that never happened toward the administration of justice formerly; and as a result we have un-American juries who cannot be trusted to deliberate with any impartiality, upon questions that arouse their class or political prejudices. But for the Supreme Court—which a few carpet-baggers wanted to "reorganize" so they could control it—Hawaiian justice would now be a by-word and a jest.

Should there be an extra session of the Legislature we hope that a strenuous effort will be made, if the nature of the session will permit, to pass a law establishing a Board of Jury Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Such a board, which should be composed of Home Rulers, a Republican and a Democrat, should be directed by the statute to draw juries by lot. While the results might not always be perfect, they would be vastly better than those obtainable by sending a native boy about town with a list of people to summon or by leaving the selection of a jury to any one Territorial officer. Fair play and American custom suggest and defend the choice by lot.

If flushing sewers is going to decrease the supply of water for irrigation purposes, the public will regret that the Government is not financially able to put in a plant for flushing them with salt water. There are other reasons for using salt water for this purpose which affect the health of the community. Once there was a great deal of typhoid fever on a certain street in San Francisco, due to the condition of the sewers, but when the Lurline baths were built and connected with them, the malady disappeared. Every night the salt water in the great swimming pool was drawn off and the sewers were so thoroughly cleaned that nothing remained in them to infect dangerous gases through the house pipes into dwellings along the route.

DRESS REFORM NEEDED.

Do we dress as we ought in the tropics? Are not our styles of clothing and headgear, governed mostly by the fashion plate of London, Paris and New York than they are by common sense? We refer especially to men's clothing, the women, God bless 'em, being a law unto themselves and of that sternly sacrificial spirit which prompts them to suffer in stays rather than take comfort in holokus.

No man should wear dark-colored clothing and a stiff dark hat in Honolulu at any time between sunrise and sunset in the months from April to November inclusive, save only at funerals. Dark cloth and felt absorb heat, white surfaces, whether of clothing or ships, cast it off. The black attire of mourning is so fixed by custom and so infrequently worn by the average man, that the hand of reform may as well be withheld from it; but why black at any other time when the mercury rises towards the nineties? It is even objectionable after sundown; for what man can put himself into a conventional dress suit with stiff, starched shirt and high collar and take a moment's comfort? They order these things better in Southern China and in India where a sort of tuxedo of white duck—or a combination of the tuxedo and Eton jacket—with flaring lapels opening upon a silk shirt and waistband, is en regale. Here we stick to the clawhammer with the same blind deference to custom that the first English soldiers to invade India showed, when they marched into the jungles wearing thick red coats and high peaked hats, their legs encased in leather and flannel.

It has always been a mystery to the writer why the helmet hat is not popular in Honolulu. Of all headgear for the tropics it is the most headful and satisfactory and its price is moderate. In the looming crown, pierced for ventilation, there is always a current of air; the visor comes bending down to shield the eyes with its lining of green cloth, the hat rests lightly on the head. When the army and navy of many countries adopted it for summer use they set an example for tropical communities which ought not to be neglected by civilians.

The high collar is about as comfortable as a clamp in "prickly heat" weather, and if all the world were tropical it never would have been invented. In cold climates it answers as a protection to the throat against cold winds and sudden changes of temperature. Here it irritates the skin by inducing too profuse a perspiration, the latter catching and holding the flying dust. If a linen collar is to be worn at all it should be of the turn-down variety. The high collar in the tropics is an affront to human comfort.

Walking in the tropics should be made as easy as possible for the feet. A little hard work with one's pedal coverings is all right in cold climates, for it helps keep the blood in circulation; but in the tropics less friction is desirable. But how many people here wear rubber heels on their shoes? Those who do glide along almost without foot-fort and incidentally their spines are not jarred even when the rubber-heeled men jump from moving street cars.

Why not dress to be comfortable rather than fashionable?

PEARL HARBOR PRICES.

The idea that Pearl Harbor improvement has been held back all these years by avarice on the part of land-owners contradicts the record. The United States Government long held an option on about half an island in Pearl Lochs for \$1 and the Bishop estate land which it now wants, was offered over and over again for \$50 per acre. Uncle Sam was not ready to buy. Then came the sugar boom and the discovery that the Harbor really would earn large interest on \$1,000 per acre; and that the mainland holdings were immensely valuable, those used for village purposes at Pearl City being worth \$5,000 per acre today. Within the past two years every inch of the soil reclaimed by the Government for naval purposes could have been sold at an upset price of \$1,000 per acre, and what land will bring in the open market is a fair criterion of what land is worth.

It is absurd, therefore, to accuse the Pearl Harbor land-owners of any desire to clinch the national Government. They have, in fact, been self-sacrificing in the past and would, no doubt, sell to Uncle Sam now at a lower price than to any other customer. But it is not human nature to give away one's patrimony even to the nation; nor can the nation make such a form of sacrifice a test of individual patriotism.

The condemnation suits will come off under the laws of the Territory, and will be conducted without feeling or acrimony and in the interests of fair play between owners and buyers. They would not have been needed, however, if Uncle Sam had bought land at the Harbor when it was cheap.

Young Anthony Ahlo, a half-white, is reported to have passed his examinations at Cambridge, England, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Good for Anthony! If Delegate Wilcox would make some efforts to get a West Point nominee of Anthony's caliber he might be spared the recurring humiliation of seeing his candidates turned down.

It is not true, as some one has remarked, that the income tax has always been declared unconstitutional in the United States. During the Civil War such a tax was in legal force and effect, and was of considerable help to the treasury. It was finally repealed, not on constitutional grounds, but because of its unpopularity. Incidentally it developed an astounding amount of perjury.

A SKILLFUL DODGER.

Nobody seems to think that perhaps California would not take us. The islands are not very attractive politically, and the infection of their peculiar vice into elections for Governor and State officers would set the Golden State politicians agast.

OARSMEN TRAINING
Pearl Harbor the
Rowing Man's
Mecca.

Down at Pearl Harbor a couple of colonies of rowing men are putting in their final work, anticipatory of the great contests to take place on July 4th.

The Myrtle-Healan races constitute one of the most important events in the yearly circuit of Hawaiian sport. The great interest taken in them by the general public is well merited by the excellent exhibitions of oarsmanship and true sporting spirit which these contests in the past have never failed to produce.

Heretofore the championship races have taken place in September. This year the date has been set a couple of months earlier, the supposition being that the training of the crews would be facilitated thereby.

The competitors in the aquatic lists this year will be crews representing the Myrtle Boat Club and the Healan Yacht and Boat Club. The Leilani have not entered a crew.

Each club has a senior and junior crew of average excellence, and as in neither contest does one boat outclass the other, rowing of a close order may be safely reckoned upon.

The Healan senior boat will be heavier than the Myrtle. The average weight per man of the former is 152 pounds, whereas the Myrtle seniors average only 131 pounds. These figures include coxswains. The average weight of the junior boats differs but a fraction of a pound.

Following are the positions and weights of the various crews:

MYRTLE SENIORS.

	Pounds.
Sorenson, stroke	125
Soper, No. 3	152
Lishman, No. 2	145
Judd, bow	153
Alvarez, coxswain	90

HEALAN SENIORS.

	Pounds.
Jarrett, stroke	149
Rehear, No. 3	175
Damon, No. 2	142
Walker, bow	165
Lansing, coxswain	95

MYRTLE JUNIORS.

	Pounds.
Giles, stroke	148
Girvin, No. 3	129
Armstrong, No. 2	145
Ally, bow	144
Wheeler, coxswain	77

HEALAN JUNIORS.

	Pounds.
Webster, stroke	140
Tracy, No. 3	123
Murray, No. 2	146
Walcott, bow	120
Lansing, coxswain	95

The Myrtles have been quartered in Mrs. Clarence Macfarlane's cottage since June 8th. The Healan took possession of two cottages of Miss Anna Paris a week ago last Saturday.

The training tables of the clubs, which are practically the same, are as follows: Afternoon train from town; rowing, 5:15 to 7:15 p. m.; dinner, 7:45; retire, 9:30 p. m. Albert Judd is coaching both of the Myrtle crews, aided by A. A. Wilder. The Healan juniors are being looked after by J. Lloyd, A. L. C. Atkinson and F. W. Klebahn are coaching the Healan seniors.

For substitutes the Healan have Spencer, Lloyd and Bolise, while McLean and Martin are the Myrtles' second string. In the senior race this year new racing shells of the latest make will be used. Heretofore the Australian lap-streaked boats have been requisitioned. The latest weigh over 200 pounds and the former about fifty pounds less. Taking this into consideration, it is expected that the record for the course will be considerably lowered. The junior crews will race in the Australian boats.

Jarrett, Rehear and Damon of the Healan seniors have rowed in races before, as has every member of the Myrtle senior crew. Armstrong and Girvin of the Myrtle juniors and Webster and Murray of the Healan juniors have yet to take part in an actual race.

To the public the Myrtle seniors are most certainly the more taking crew, but there is over a week yet ere the clubs meet in friendly rivalry, and the Healan have ample opportunity of developing into a good and uniform crew. The critics to a man declare there is nothing in it at the present moment, but careful and close observation points to the Healan seniors as probable winners, from the fact that they display the greater strength and dash and that Jarrett is a superior oar to Sorenson, who never rows his stroke fairly out.

The Myrtle seniors at present work truly together as far as body motion goes; their rowing is far from good, however, and their notoriously bad finish is again becoming apparent as is a lack of development.

Criticizing individually:

HEALAN SENIORS.

Jarrett—is a good, honest worker, not overfurnished, and occasionally rather short, but has the makings of a first-class oarsman.

Rehear—The pick of the crew, rather prone to hurry; at times he strokes the boat (stroke's fault).

Fred, Damon—is rowing as hard as ever in his own useful way.

Walker—Neat and good. Faults: inclination to shortness at a finish of a course. Indifferent leg-drive and poor sliding.

MYRTLE SENIORS.

Sorenson—Checks his swing forward, and, as it were, deceives his crew, frequently getting in last himself. His sliding also is faulty; generally he gives one the idea of not letting himself go. At times, inclined to get short.

Boper—is disappointing. His record points all one way, but here he does not appear to get his blade-work on, and has little or no swing.

Lishman—Fair only. Does not look over at. Indifferent leg-drive and poor sliding. Blades hardly sufficiently covered.

Judd—Gives one the impression of a wheelbarrow to crack in a race. He, however, rows hard and stays all the way in practice.

Unless the crews improve, the contest will go well to learn to it.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large patches, burning, itching, scaling

patches and cause intense suffering.

It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days the itching was gone and before long I was cured and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

NEWS OF WORLD
CONDENSED

The British troops will soon leave Peking.

Col. M. P. Maus is again on General Miles' staff.

The Washington Legislature convened on the 11th.

The rumor that the Pope is ill, has no foundation.

The Santa Fe will not establish a trans-Pacific line.

The Japanese cooks and waiters at Tacoma are on a strike.

A new electric road is to connect Los Angeles and Pasadena.

Eastern capital will erect a big oil refinery at Stockton, Cal.

Minister Conger will sail from San Francisco for China on July 17th.

Richard Howland Hunt, the New York architect, is married again.

Melville Chester, the notorious swindler, has been captured in Chicago.

Rear Admiral Walker says that the Nicaragua Canal is not impracticable.

A protected cruiser has been detailed to protect American interests in Corea.

A new Russian line of steamers is to connect San Francisco with the Siberian Railway.

The Paris Figaro shareholders are dissatisfied with M. Perivier, the present manager.

The Lieutenant Lee who was killed in the Philippines, was not the general's son, as reported.

The Boers are reported to have invaded Cape Colony and taken possession of Mountain Nek.

The national meeting of the Mystic Shrine at Kansas City is one of the biggest things of the year.

A pearl, for which the owner refuses \$40,000, has been discovered near the mouth of the Mississippi river.

A traveling salesman and an actress committed suicide in a Chicago hotel, having spent all their money.

Thirty men went down into a Pennsylvania coal mine to fight fire, and all but three were burned.

An aged Los Angeles lady, while asleep, walked off a Denver train last week, but was only slightly hurt.

Count Stanislaus de Castellane, brother of Boni, is to wed a daughter of Terry, the Cuban millionaire.

King Edward distributed medals for the South African heroes on June 11. Lord Roberts was first on the list.

From eating canned salmon, the Rev. William Fairweather, a pioneer minister of Illinois, died in Chicago last week.

Dr. Unger and Dr. Wayland Brown, the Chicago insurance swindlers, have been found guilty and sent to prison.

President Sabin says that \$50,000 must be raised at once to save the Central Union Telephone Company of Chicago.

The Cabinet members called at the White House June 10th to express pleasure in Mrs. McKinley's improved condition.

Charles H. Ledsinger, the only surviving member of a famous Southern family, was killed by the northbound owl train, near Fresno, on the 11th.

A machine for testing the activities of the human brain, has been invented by Prof. Carl Seashore, of the Iowa State University. He calls it the "Psychograph."

John I. Sabin has called upon the stockholders of the Central Union Telephone Company to furnish \$50,000. As a result, stocks have gone down with a crash.

The United States may have trouble with the Sultan of Jolo who has petty kingdom in the southern part of the Philippines. He says this country is trespassing upon his pearl fisheries.

The coroner's jury that sat at the inquest of William Brown, the colored blackhead who was killed by Willard Griffin in Los Angeles, said he provoked the quarrel that led to his death.

Patrick Clark, the big mining man of Moscow, Idaho, and Chas. Sweeney, a big operator, are at law. The former charges the latter with swindling him out of \$1,000,000 in a big mining deal.

Indian Mary, mother of Frank Hall, who was lynched by the Modoc county officers, says that her son was tortured before he was finally hung. The Grand Jury is investigating the matter.

Contrast the jury-choosing system inaugurated by the King and high chiefs of Hawaii in 1833 with the one now in vogue and make up your mind which of the two is the more civilized. In 1833 it was the law that the Governor and Representatives of the island shall select forty wise, reflecting, just men; not foolish men, not men of anger, not intemperate men—they shall select none but wise men—write their names on separate pieces of paper and put them in a box; and when the trial comes on the box shall be carried into the presence of the Governor and Tax Collector, and the Tax Collector or some other officer shall draw out twelve names, without previously looking at them; this shall be the jury. In the present era of enlightenment a political judge picks out men whom he thinks will agree with him and sends out a native boy to round them up. It is a very simple process indeed, but it has managed to get one judge into scalding water and may, before it is abandoned for an American system, blister some others.

As respects the graver malady of the health of Hawaiians is now good—and has been for two weeks past.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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HOUSE HAD QUIET DAY

Money That Various Islands Want.

Yesterday was the quietest day that the house has had this season. There was nothing done all day save the reading, criticizing and accepting of reports. The island committees of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Molokai made their statements. The first two were accepted. The last two were referred back to the committee from which they emanated, in order that an item of \$985 might be inserted for the benefit of the Kahuku Sugar Company.

During the afternoon session, Vice Speaker Beckley occupied the chair. A delegation of young ladies from Kamehameha visited the House during the afternoon, and graced the lobby by their presence for half an hour or more.

MORNING SESSION.

When the matter of regular business was reached yesterday morning, the consideration of this portion of the day's work was deferred, in order that House Bill 4 might be read and passed the second time. This bill provides for an appropriation by which the expenses of the present extra session may be met. After this formality had been gone through with, Dickey introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, all the estimated income of the Territory, except the proceeds of the income tax, has already been appropriated; and

"Whereas, the highest estimate of the receipts from said income tax for the biennial is \$700,000, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the proportion of said amount due to each island in accordance with the proportion of the estimated receipts from each island, be set apart as below, and that each island committee apportion the same, and report back to the House the items inserted in the appropriation bill, to cover the same.

Oahu, 50% per cent \$353,000.00
Hawaii, 24% per cent 172,000.00
Maui and Molokai, 13% per cent 94,500.00
Kauai and Nihoa, 1% per cent 38,000.00

Total \$700,000.00

"Resolved, further, that the new improvement in the several islands be postponed until an appropriation bill under the expended balance of a former loan bill of \$799,000 be introduced."

The House rejected the resolution unanimously. Immediately upon this, Hoogs introduced the following, which was laid on the table:

"Be it resolved, that the Supreme Court be instructed to declare the income tax law constitutional forthwith."

The Oahu committee filed its report after the Hoogs' resolution had been consigned to the mortuary department. The text in full of the Oahu report reads as follows:

Honolulu, June 24, 1901.
Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Your special committee to whom was referred the items of expenses of the island of Oahu, beg leave to submit its report, and also recommend the same to be adopted.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Bureau of Public Works—
Landings and buoys, Honolulu, \$50,000.00
Landings and buoys, other districts, Honolulu, 20,000.00
Sewerage, Honolulu, 50,000.00
Dredging Honolulu harbor, 50,000.00
Expense light boats, 20,000.00
Electric light, Honolulu, 24,000.00
Park commissioners, Superintendent of Public Works to be a member, 10,000.00
Rent Waikamalo camp, 1,500.00
For constructing sidewalk, (chapter 21, section 374, Civil Laws), 20,000.00
Quarantine diseased animals, 2,000.00
Department incidentals, including market, 4,000.00

Total \$234,500.00

SEWERAGE, HONOLULU.

15 per cent reserve Vincent & Belser contract \$17,000.00
Kewalo district 25,000.00

ROADS AND BRIDGES, OAHU.

Fourth District, including Nuuanu avenue, Honolulu \$225,000.00

Fifth District, Honolulu 100,000.00

Extending Fort street from School street to Pauoa road, 80,000.00

Extending School street from Liliha street to Kamehameha IV. road, according to the following plan:

Beginning at a point on the northwest side of Liliha street, from which the east corner of Liliha and School streets, as shown on Government Survey registered map No. 159, bears S. 21 deg. 30 min. east true bearing; N. 30 deg. 45 min. W. 55% feet a little more or less, to a point on the Kamehameha School premises south of all school buildings; thence N. 30 deg. 10% min. W. 17% feet, a little more or less, to a point on the Kamehameha IV. road. The makai line is parallel to and 30-feet distant from the above described mauka line.

Total \$429,000.00

Extending Vineyard street from Liliha street to Houghtaling road, 20,000.00

Extending Kukui street from River street to Asylum road, 30,000.00

Widening and extending Paua lane from King street to School street extension, 10,000.00

Extending Queen street from Iwili street to Leper receiving station road, 15,000.00

Widening Asylum road to Judd street, 5,000.00

Widening Iwili street, alias Bates street, to Liliha street, 9,000.00

Widening and macadamizing Kamehameha lane, 1,000.00

Macadamizing Leper receiving station road, 10,000.00

Regrading road from Kapiolani to Kapiolani, 10,000.00

Regrading road from Kapiolani to Kapiolani, 10,000.00

Regrading road from Kapiolani to Kapiolani, 10,000.00

Regrading road from Kapiolani to Kapiolani, 10,000.00

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Regrading road from Kapiolani to Kapiolani, 10,000.00

Regrading road from Kapiolani to Kapiolani, 10,000.00

Regrading road to Kapiolani, bridge, Ewa, 4,000.00	Regrading road from Moanalua to Puuloa village, 5,000.00
Road from Kapiolani to Kamehameha Point, 4,000.00	Wailuku, 30,000.00
Bridge at Kahala, Waikane, 3,000.00	Kalaupoko, 2,000.00
Breakwater, Kalaupoko, 2,000.00	Kalaupoko, 10,000.00
Kalaupoko, 10,000.00	Kalaupoko, 10,000.00

Total, roads and bridges, Oahu \$52,000.00

BUREAU OF WATER WORKS.

Running expenses \$3,000.00

General repairs 12,000.00

Running expenses, pumping plants, 35,000.00

Repairs to reservoirs, 8,000.00

Water pipes for Kalihi, from King street to the beach, 6,000.00

Total amount Bureau of Water Works \$60,000.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Honolulu fire department, hook and ladder street equipment, and keep 2 years, 4,500.00

Total amount fire department \$4,500.00

COMMISSION OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

General expenses food, clothing, tools, etc., industrial schools, 5,500.00

Architect Royal School, 3,450.00

Total amount Commission of Public Instruction \$8,950.00

COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Materials, tools, supplies, hoes, fencing, etc., 500.00

Collecting seeds, 400.00

Additional laborers' quarters, Nuuanu, 500.00

Feed, shoeing, etc., for horse, 400.00

Quarters for two laborers and shed, Tantalus forest, 500.00

Total amount Commission of Agriculture and Forestry \$3,800.00

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Maintenance of garbage and ex-cavator service, 24,000.00

Running expenses of garbage crematory, 7,200.00

Total amount Board of Health \$31,200.00

Respectfully submitted,

JESSE P. MAKAINAI,

S. K. MAHOE,

JAMES K. FAHLE,

WM. MOSSMAN,

A. F. GILFILLAN,

W. H. HOOGS,

R. W. AYLETT,

JOHN EMMELUTH,

J. W. K. KEIKI,

JOHN K. PRENDERGAST.

After reading, the report was adopted unanimously.

No other business being before the House, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the House met at 2 o'clock, with Vice Speaker Beckley in the chair, the report of the island committee of Hawaii was read. The following is the instrument in full.

RECAPITULATION.

Hamakua \$114,000.00

North and South Kohala 53,400.00

North Kona 41,900.00

South Kona 21,300.00

South Hilo 172,000.00

North Hilo 58,000.00

Puna 70,150.00

Kauai 58,975.00

Total \$589,925.00

Emmeluth, on behalf of the finance committee, said that Hawaii contributed 25 per cent of the taxes of the Territory, yet wanted as much money as the entire group of islands could raise. Makekau was opposed to reducing the allowance, as suggested by Emmeluth. He said the island of Oahu had been allowed to file her report, and the same had been adopted without any criticism or objections. It was making an unfair distinction to Hawaii to reduce the allowance of Hawaii.

Dickey moved that the report be given to the committee of the whole to consider, and that the report of the Big Island be reviewed item by item.

In the interests of the committee that had filed the report, Kanoho made an extended speech, in which he reviewed the work of that body. The gentleman from Kohala said that it was partially to accept the report of one island as had been done in the case of Oahu, and then, for no just reason, to reject the report of another island. Kanoho said that his sense of pride and honor were hurt by such treatment. Had he known that his work would have been referred in this manner, he would have referred the whole thing to the committee of the whole in the first place.

At the close of the debate, the question was called, and a vote was taken. The report was adopted unanimously.

The chair then ordered the report of the Maui and Molokai committees to be read. The complete report is given below.

Honolulu, June 24, 1901.

Hon. F. W. Beckley, Vice Speaker House of Representatives.

Sir: Your committee for the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, beg leave to report that they have examined into the needs of said islands and recommends the insertion of the following items in the Appropriation bill:

HANA DISTRICT.

Roads and bridges, \$3,000.00

Road Pualulu to Hanalei, 15,000.00

Road Hanalei to Waialeale, 2,000.00

Road Waialeale to Keaneke, 2,500.00

Road Keaneke to Kailua, 25,000.00

Road Maalo, 500.00

Road Kaeleka to Kana, 2,000.00

Road Kipahulu to Kapapa (old road), 8,000.00

Road (new) Kipahulu to Moku-lau, 30,000.00

Road Kaupou to Auwaha, 8,000.00

Breakwater Keaneke, 8,000.00

Breakwater Hana, 10,000.00

Breakwater Hanalei, 8,000.00

Breakwater wharf, Kipahulu, 1,500.00

Breakwater Kalaokalia, 400.00

Jail, Kipahulu, 1,500.00

School house, Ulaolu, 1,500.00

School house, Moku-lau, 1,500.00

Claim M. Keahimani, 200.00

Claim K. Kealano, 400.00

Claim J. K. Nakia, 500.00

Total amount of the District of Hana \$123,000.00

MAKAWAO.

Roads and bridges, \$5,000.00

Kula Homestead road, 2,000.00

Kula to Kihel, 15,000.00

Kula to Makawao, 5,000.00

Macadamizing road from Paila to Paila, 1,000.00

Macadamizing road Hanalei, 1,000.00

Total \$39,000.00

LANAI.

Roads and bridges, \$1,000.00

Hana, \$123,000.00

Makawao, \$39,000.00

Wailuku, 100,000.00

Lahaina, 50,000.00

Molokai, 25,000.00

Lanai, 1,000.00

Grand total, Maui, Molokai and Lanai \$389,125.00

In addition to above we recommend the insertion of the following items for Lahaina and Lanai, which is for the benefit of all the islands, and not Lahaina District only:

Support Lahaina, \$4,000.00

Erecting and repairing buildings, Lahaina, 4,100.00

Total \$45,000.00

Respectfully submitted,

J. ABULI, JR.

SOLOMON KAWAHOA,

J. K. HIRIO,

G. P. KAUIMAKAOLE.

I concur in above if the committees of Hawaii, Oahu and Kauai are allowed to present their reports on the ratio proposed by them and they are approved.

C. H. DICKEY.

Hoogs asked that the sum of \$985 be inserted in the report, payable to the Kahuku Sugar Company, for work begun by the government, and finished by private individuals. The chair ordered the report to be handed back to the committee, in order that the proper entry might be made.

There being no other business before the House, the House adjourned for the day.

The Senate.

The Senate met for a few moments yesterday morning, and then adjourned until Wednesday. Cecil Brown's fondest hopes were blasted, as his special appropriation bill was killed outright by his friends, the enemy, otherwise the Independents. Mr. Brown was not in at the death. His four friends, Messrs. Crabbe, Achi, Paris and Carter, acted as pallbearers to the remains.

Independents, having disposed of this matter as they had planned, decided to take a day's rest on the strength of it, and adjourned as stated above.

News Notes.

Chicago is experiencing a heat wave. Dennis Sweeney Chicago's fire chief, has resigned.

Robert Buchanan, the well known writer, is dead.

Twenty-one Chicago firms are now united in a plow trust.

A priest was recently shot dead in his confessionals in the City of Mexico by a young man who was jealous of him.

Mrs. Dr. Bailey of Los Angeles was seriously injured by the explosion of a giant powder cap while cooking, the cap having been left in the stove through carelessness.

Only twenty-two out of the fifty-nine applicants at West Point, passed the entrance examinations on June 10.

Judge F. L. Palmer of Denver recently administered a severe rebuff to over a hundred reformers in a disturbance over liquor selling regulations.

Russia will have a good wheat crop. More rioting is reported from Belfast.

Governor Sanford of Alabama is dead.

Euphronius Cousina, the Seattle ship-builder, is dead.

Sir Walter Besant, the novelist and philanthropist, is dead.

The big pipe organ at Stanford University has been completed.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is to marry Princess Xenia of Montenegro.

A fire destroyed a part of the Pacific hospital and imperilled many lives last week. The cool-headedness and courage of the Army nurses saved the lives of the patients.

Germany has again denied that she will interfere in the Boer-South African war.

Regrading Paila to Makawao, 2,000.00	Regrading Pulehu, 300.00
Regrading Wailuku, 600.00	Regrading Makawao to Ulumahu, 1,000.00
Regrading Haku to Huelo, 1,000.00	Bridges, 1,800.00
Mountain trails, 3,000.00	Work crusher, 8,000.00
Water pipes, Kula, 10,000.00	Road damages, Waikoa, 1,000.00
School house, Makawao, 2,000.00	School house, Haku, 1,500.00
School house, Kihel, 1,500.00	School house, Makawao, 1,500.00
Teacher's cottage, Kaupakulua, 800.00	Total amount Makawao \$73,000.00

A QUESTION OF DOLLARS

Dickey Talks About the Territorial Outlook.

Representative C. H. Dickey informed the House of Representatives on Saturday morning that if they did not call a halt to the ruthless methods now being employed, the Territory would be in a most unenviable condition financially. If the income tax be declared unconstitutional, there would be not so much as a cent to devote to the roads and bridges of which the legislators have spoken so long and loud during the extra session. Nothing else but the discussion of finances took place during the half day's session of Saturday.

The first thing that was done on Saturday morning was, after the House had met as a Committee of the Whole, to consider the Island reports. The first one that came was that of Hawaii. The following was its content:

Honolulu, June 21, 1901.

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker House of Representatives.

Your special committee to whom was referred the items of expenses of the Island of Hawaii do hereby submit its report and recommend that the same be adopted.

HAMAKUA.

Main road regarding Homestead \$30,000 00
Upper road through Homestead 20,000 00
Ahuahua to Waimea road 15,000 00
Kauaahu to Waimea road 6,000 00
Waipio road mill to Malu road 6,000 00
Branch to Kukuhaale village 3,000 00
To complete Waipio road 7,500 00
Hoekaka road to Paauhau land 2,500 00
New Waipio road to Akaka's store to top of mountain school houses and teachers' cottages, estimated 4,000 00
Cottages in Hamakua meeting the old road 10,000 00
Total \$114,000 00

PUNA.

Teacher's new cottage at Pahoa 500 00
Repairing road from 20-mile post at Pahoa to Poholiki 2,500 00
Repairing road at 20-mile post at Pahoa to termination of the road upper Kalapana 5,000 00
For constructing a road 10 feet wide inside from upper Kalapana to Kalapana settlement at the beach, 3-1/2 miles 2,500 00
Repairing road from Kamali to Poholiki 2,000 00
New school house at Kona 800 00
Constructing road from Kamali to Kalapana 8,000 00
Constructing road from Kaola through Kaimu and Kalapana and Kalapana to Kahualoa 12,000 00
Constructing road from Pahoa to railroad 6,000 00
Constructing road from Kupa to Kamaloa 1,700 00
Constructing wharf Kaunaloa landing 2,300 00
Total \$44,800 00
For repairing Olaa school house at 12-mile 75 00
For road at the 2-mile of the Olaa road to the limit of the old Olaa reservation 13,000 00
Extension Peck's road 5,000 00
New road in Olaa at 15-mile 5,000 00
Grand Total, Puna \$67,875 00

NORTH AND SOUTH KONA.

For court house, jail, house for jailor and the digging of a well, Hookena 3,400 00
For court house, jail and digging well, N. K. 7,400 00
For warehouse and widening wharf, Keauhou lagoon 800 00
For warehouse, Hoopuloa lagoon 400 00
For harbor and wharf, Kaliua 13,000 00
For harbor and wharf, Hookena 1,800 00
For jail at Holualoa 500 00
For road from head of present road to church at Keale, S. K. 1,500 00
For road at Ke Au Hou landing to road at Honalo 7,000 00
For widening road from Kahe to Pape 3,000 00
For road Kailua to Ke au Hou Road between Miloli and Hoopuloa 1,000 00
For extension of Napoosoo and Hoonanau roads to main road 5,000 00
For extension Kohanaki road to Kauhana and through the Homesteads lands 5,000 00
Total \$54,800 00

KAU.

For erecting court house and jail, East Kau 1,500 00
For repairs court house and jail, Waiohinu 500 00
For constructing roads Homesteads Ninde and Waialeale 3,000 00
For widening wharf, Honouapo 5,000 00
For widening wharf, Punaluu 3,000 00
For purchasing steam roller 2,500 00
For purchasing rock crusher 2,500 00
To complete Waiohinu water works 500 00
For maintenance of roads and bridges in District of Kauai 15,000 00
To complete road from Pahala to Volcano House 50,000 00
For Ninde road 2,000 00
School house and furniture, halfway between Hilea and Kalaiki 1,500 00
School house and furniture, halfway between Naalehu and Honouapo 3,500 00
For school house, Pakaia 500 00
For school house, Waiohinu 1,000 00
Road from Kahuku to S. K. 5,000 00
Total \$92,150 00

NORTH AND SOUTH KOHALA.

For erecting school house, Waialeale, Kaauahu, N. K. 1,400 00
For storehouse for rock crusher and roller 800 00
For road from Awini to Pololu 6,000 00
For road from Pololu to Mahukona 4,000 00
For Mahukona to Puuhou 400 00
For road from Kehehi to Honolulu 200 00
For road from Puuhou, N. K. to Waimea, S. K. 15,000 00
For road from Waimea to Ka-

waihae
For road from Punaluu to Ka-waihae-kai 7,000 00
For road from Kawaihae-kai to Ahualono 5,000 00
For road from Pailima to Pau-waawa 3,000 00
For road from Waialeale, running through Homesteads 27,000 00
For erecting jailor's house, N. K. 5,000 00
Total \$79,500 00

HILO.

Landings and buoys 8,000 00
SOUTH HILO.
Electric lighting, Hilo streets 5,000 00
Hilo water works 3,000 00
Hilo fire department 2,400 00
Roads and Bridges—
Curbing and paving Government sidewalk, S. Hilo 2,400 00
NORTH HILO.
Maintenance of garbage and excavator for Hilo service 8,000 00
Hilo Hospital 12,000 00
Sewerage, Hilo 8,000 00
Harbor improvement, Hilo 25,000 00
Homestead roads, Hilo 25,000 00
Hilo roads 25,000 00
Kaukaha roads 3,000 00
Hilo wharf 20,000 00
School House and Teacher's Cottage—
Hilo, estimated cost for district 2,000 00
Laupahoehoe water works 2,000 00
North Hilo roads 45,000 00
Total, Hilo \$303,800 00

R. H. MAKEKEKU.

J. MONSARRAT.
J. EWALIKO.
WM. B. NAILIMA.
J. K. KKAUULA.
H. M. KANIHO.
J. W. KELIHOA.
S. H. HAAHEBO.

It was at this point that Dickey threw his financial bombshell into the Legislature. He pointed out the fact that there was now demanded all the money that the Legislature had intended to raise. He handed out food for thought at short and regular intervals. When he had finished, everybody wanted to take a hand at discussing matters, but no one could gainsay what he had said. It was a case where figures did not lie. Dickey then followed with some more swift ones. He said that the only hope of the Territory was the income tax that would aggregate something like \$700,000. In case that were declared unconstitutional the Territory would be in a sorry plight. At the conclusion of his last speech, he moved that the report from the Island of Hawaii be returned to the committee for further consideration and reduction.

Following this, a speech in favor of giving an appropriation to Kau was made by Monsarrat. He told with pathetic eloquence how much Kau needed \$50,000 for roads, and how she would not get it. The report from the Island of Kauai was then presented. It was too close to dinner to allow the members to make an extended discussion of the work of the committee, so after a short time it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The following is the report:

Honolulu, T. H., June 21, 1901.

Honorable J. A. Akina, Speaker House of Representatives.

Sir: We, Representatives from the Sixth District, Island of Kauai, jointly offer the following amendments to be inserted in the appropriations for the coming two years. J. A. AKINA.

I. K. KAAUWAI.

R. PUUKI.

REPORT—ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Roads and Bridges, Kauai—
Bridge at Waihiha river 4,000 00
Bridge at Lumalai river 6,000 00
Bridge at Kaliahiwa 8,000 00
Bridge at Waihiwa 4,500 00
Bridge at Waimea and Makawehi junction 5,500 00
Total \$28,000 00

Roads, Hanalei—

Road, Kikula to Hanaleiuka to Haena 3,000 00
Road, Haena to Kalaiala 600 00
Road, Kikula to Kaliahiwa 1,500 00
Road, Kaliahiwa to boundary of Kawaihau 3,000 00
Total \$8,000 00

Roads, Kawaihau—

Road to Moenakal 2,000 00
Kealaakalele to boundary of Lihue 8,000 00
Total \$10,000 00

Roads, Lihue—

Road and bridge of Lihue 15,000 00
Roads, Koloa—
Roads, Koloa to Elele 2,800 00
Kahoea to Lawai 1,200 00
Total \$4,000 00

Waimea—

Kaneohia to Mahinauli 5,000 00
Mahinauli, Waimea, Maha 5,000 00
Main road to Kilauea 1,000 00
Main road along riverside 1,000 00
Breakwater 10,000 00
Water pipes, 6 or 8 inches diameter 25,000 00
Total \$50,000 00

School Houses and Teachers' Cottages—

Waimea 5,000 00
Koloa 6,000 00
Lihue 6,000 00
Kapaia 5,400 00
Kealia 3,000 00
Anahola and Koolau 2,000 00
Hanapepe 1,000 00
Total \$28,000 00

Hospitals, Kauai—

Koloa 1,500 00
Waimea 2,500 00
Lihue 4,000 00
Total \$8,000 00

The noon hour having arrived, the House adjourned until Monday.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Remedy when druggists use it for their own families in preference to other remedies. I have sold Chamberlain's Remedy for the past five years and have complete satisfaction to myself and my customers. Says Druggist J. Goldsmith, Eiten, N. Y.: "I have used it in my own family both for coughs and colds and for the following la grippe, and find it very efficacious." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, T. H.

CHERISHED BY IT.

"You are sure you can support my father in the style to which he has been accustomed?" asked the Heavy Father.
"Sure Mike," answered Our Hero, with the assurance of youth.
"Well, I'm glad to hear it. It's more than I can afford any longer."

THE NEWS OF HILO

Planters Talking of the Filipino Labor.

It is said that the agents of some sugar companies in the islands are considering the advisability of bringing in Filipinos to work on the plantations. As these people are accustomed to working in the cane field the experiment may prove a success to the plantations, though it may not improve social conditions. It can no longer be said, "Hawaii for Hawaiians," or for Americans, for that matter, for under present conditions Hawaii rivals London in its cosmopolitan features. A school room containing six American children to fifty of other nationalities about tells the story.—Hawaii Herald.

ST. CATHERINES SAILS.

The bark St. Catherine's sailed on Sunday with a full cargo of sugar for San Francisco. When the sailors were asked to "turn in" and hoist anchor, they declined, on the ground that it was Sunday, and according to the rules of the Sailors' Union, they were not obliged to work on that day. Captain Sanders sent ashore for Captain Bob Andrews and requested him to send enough natives out to the ship to do the work. When the natives were taken aboard they got up the anchor and set the sails. The vessel was towed out about ten miles, when Captain Andrews went to the fore-castle and ordered the men aft. The sailors demurred, but failed to get around Bob's convincing argument, and when he left the vessel with the natives the sailors were at work.—Herald.

CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT.

Robert L. Scott, for the past five years connected with the Hawaiian and Moana Hotels in Honolulu, arrived by the last Kinuau to take charge of the Hilo Hotel, in place of E. H. Card, who goes to Honolulu to take a position at the Moana. Mr. Scott is deservedly popular in Honolulu, and is well known here to town people who have visited the capital. The same may be said of Mr. Card, who, during his short term as manager of the Hilo Hotel has made the house a popular stopping place for the public. He is well suited to the demands that will be made upon him at the Moana, and his career there will no doubt be upward.—Herald.

GETTING WARM.

Manager Waldron of the Kilauea Volcano House says he has never seen the large crater as warm as it is now. Portion of the trail across the lava in the vicinity of old Halemauau is so warm as to be impassable, and dense volume of sulphur smoke is being emitted from the small crater. In many of the cracks fire is plainly visible. This condition of the crater may continue indefinitely, or it may end in an outbreak at any time.—Herald.

HILO TRACK.

Stall room is being prepared at the race track for twenty-one horses that will go into training for the July races. During the absence of Manager McKenzie in Honolulu Mr. Wright has had the track wet down and rolled every night, and the result is highly satisfactory. Last Sunday several of the local racers, among them O'Rourke's and Humburg's, did some good work. Lyman's Twinkle was put around and made a great rush to the three-eighths. Next Sunday should be a lively day at the track, as a number of Honolulu horses will be worked out.—Herald.

FULCHER GOES AWAY.

V. M. Fulcher leaves by today's Kinuau en route to the coast, after a brief visit of a week to Hilo, made for the purpose of closing out certain business interests here. Mr. Fulcher has sold his Olaa property at twenty-two and a half miles to C. E. Richardson. A considerable portion of the land is already cleared and planted to coffee and fruit trees. The railroad will be completed to that point within a year, and the property will then be available for cultivation. Mr. Fulcher will make his home permanently in San Francisco, having already made arrangements for closing up his business in Pensacola, where his family are at present. While in San Francisco Mr. Fulcher was a guest of the Windsor Hotel, of which Mr. Glaze was formerly one of the proprietors. He says that from all the facts of the case which he was able to learn at that place, the killing of Trewella by his partner, Glaze, was one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded murders of which he ever heard.—Tribune.

ESTEE TO HILO.

Judge Estee will come to Hilo for July 4th, provided he can arrange his court calendar so that he is able to get away from Honolulu for a few days. He is quite willing to come and deliver the oration without any charge or expense to the Fourth of July committee, says Mr. McKenzie, who interviewed the judge relative to the matter at the request of the committee on literary exercises. By the mail of next Kinuau he will send a definite answer to the request. All who know Judge Estee, either personally or by reputation, sincerely hope he will be able to make the trip.—Tribune.

GOVERNOR AT VOLCANO.

Ex-Governor Dole and Mrs. Dole, who arrived by the Kinuau, are spending some time at the Volcano House, for the benefit of the health of Mr. Dole, who is not, it is understood, altogether well. The ex-Governor will spend some months on Hawaii, as his physicians have recommended a country life, and vigorous out of door exercise.—Tribune.

HILO PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Heydtmann and daughter of Naalehu, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. von Gräve-meyer at their residence at Pihonui, left by the Roderick Dhu for the

States. Mr. Heydtmann's health of late has been poor, and he goes to the mainland to recuperate for an indefinite period. His address for the present will be 238 College avenue, Elmira, N. Y.

The Fourth of July ball, committee has pretty definitely decided to erect a pavilion on the hotel grounds, instead of utilizing the hall at Hoosulu Park. The cost of the proposed structure with the other necessary expenses will be about \$300, of which \$125 will be met by appropriation from the general Fourth of July fund, and the balance by sale of tickets.

J. Hastings Howland will leave for the coast by the Falls.

Mrs. H. E. Kelsey leaves for the mainland tomorrow.

Mr. William McCluskey leaves on the Kinuau en route to Goderich, Ontario, his former home.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan and wife and Miss Cruzan are booked for the coast on the Falls of Clyde.

Miss Groggs, manager of the Pioneer News Company, will leave for the coast on the Falls of Clyde.

Miss Esther Pomeroy will leave by the Santiago for the coast, and will return on the same vessel.

Miss Potter, who has been with the J. A. Scotts for the past year, leaves for the coast by the Kinuau.

Miss Dillon of Pepeekeo, sister of J. K. Dillon, will be among the departing passengers for the coast.

Dr. and Mrs. Phillip Rice leave by the Kinuau en route to New York. They will reside there permanently.

The parents of Drs. Milton and Philip Rice, Miss Anna Rice and Master Paul Rice, will leave for the coast by the Santiago.

Captain and Mrs. H. E. Soule will go to San Francisco on the Falls of Clyde. Mrs. Soule will visit her family in Maine, and the captain will return on the Falls.

Miss Sumner of the Kindergarten will leave by the Santiago for the coast, to be absent for a year. Miss Wolfenden, who has been teacher at the Hilo Boarding School for two years, leaves by the same vessel, and will remain away permanently.

Mrs. Albert Guld Curtis of Olaa leaves on tomorrow's Kinuau, en route to the coast, where she will complete the course in elocution. Mrs. Curtis will be gone about three months, and her friends expect some very good things in this line on her return to Hilo.

THE FILIPINO EXILES AT GUAM.

The ex-navy hospital ship Solace, now a navy transport, arrived at Cavite Monday morning at 2:30 a. m. from San Francisco, via Honolulu and Guam. The present commander of the Solace is Herbert Winslow, son of Captain Winslow, who was in command of the old Kearsage when she had her memorable encounter with the Confederate cruiser Alabama at Cherbourg off the coast of France. The Alabama was sunk, and up to within a few years ago a buoy marked the resting place of this famous old warship.

The Solace brought from Guam the guard that was sent with the exiles, and some of the employees. Major Henry Orwig, who was the commandant in charge, reports that the prisoners are in excellent spirits, that is as well as could be expected under the existing circumstances. They, one and all, expressed great regret at the leave-taking of the army branch, as they were not quite sure of the treatment that would be meted out to them by the change of commands. The transfer of the command to the marines was necessitated by the mustering out of Major Orwig and his guard, as all whom are volunteers.

The place where the prisoners are located is about three miles from Agana, or half way between that town and Peti. It was once the residence of some Spanish officers. All the old buildings have been torn down, and new ones erected for the exiles and the officers in charge. The grounds include one acre, and this is strongly enclosed with barbed wire, which marks the limit for them to exercise and move around in. The broad expanse of the Pacific is within their view, and the climate, it is said by some, is the finest in the world.

The prisoners have formed a small sized government of their own, and elected General Pio del Pilar as their President, and they take great interest, carrying out the laws they have laid down for themselves. One death only has resulted among them—that of Lucas Camarina, who was suffering from consumption when he left Manila. The social side of life among the officers and their wives and families is necessarily limited, but this is made up in a way by the many delightful places of interest on the islands. The island abounds in game, and wild fowl are as plentiful as the most fastidious hunter could ask for. One of the returning passengers expressed the opinion that Guam would be better under civil government, as the natives believe they are perfectly able to cope with the situation. What they do desire above everything else is that the government will hasten the work of harbor improvement, so as to offer an inducement for trade. The island is rich in tobacco, copra and hemp, but owing to the limited number of traders that visit the port, and these coming only in small craft, there is no incentive to extend and cultivate their lands.—Manila paper.

Recent investigations, of which details were given at the last meeting of the Biological Society, of Washington, have shown that many diseases of plants, as those of the cabbage and tomato, are caused by bacteria. It was found that the diseases considered were mostly conveyed from plant to plant by beetles, whose bites inoculated the healthy plants with bacteria, derived from the diseased plants on which they had previously fed. Hence the remedy for the disease was to wage war on the beetles.

Before the Deutschland left her pier at New York, on the 13th inst. Captain Albert said that he expected the big ocean greyhound to beat her best previous record for the eastward voyage over the long course. He said he would not be surprised if he made the trip in less than five days. The flyer's best run eastward is five days, seven hours and twenty-seven minutes, which is a record.

THE NEWS OF HILO

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INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1835. Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

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Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co. The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 161,450,000
Total reinsurance 167,450,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,350,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

Will Keep
Your Premises,
Stables and
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And
PURE
And in
Good Condition.
One Pint will make a
Bucket of the best disinfecting
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Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

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ELGINS reach us right.

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Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

How to Save Fuel
THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbon gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kakaia Mill and the Kakaia Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kakaia, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

ASKED TO VISIT HERE

Uncle Sam's Man Is Generally Wanted.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Commissioner Hermann of the General Land Office, continues to receive letters from Delegate Wilcox and other prominent Hawaiians, asking him to visit the islands and make a thorough examination of their public lands and land laws, so that he may comprehensively deal with land problem arising in the islands, should Congress extend to them the United States land laws, or give the General Land Office supervision under some other system. To these, as to previous requests, the commissioner has made reply that under the circumstances he does not feel justified in undertaking the trip, although he recognizes that considerable benefit might arise therefrom.

The commissioner thinks such a trip should not be made unless authorized by Congress. If the Hawaiian people interested in securing a more satisfactory system of public land administration bring sufficient influence to bear upon Congress to secure an authorization of such a tour of inspection, the commissioner would be glad to undertake the journey, upon specific lines laid down, making an investigation of such points as were adjudged worthy of inspection.

"The old Hawaiian land laws are still in vogue in the islands," explains the commissioner. "Under that system there are many ways whereby the public domain is disposed of. There is the homestead, the cash sale, the leasehold disposal, disposal of what are known as grazing lands, etc. There is a sentiment in Congress in favor of extending the public land laws of the United States so as to include Hawaii. Delegate Wilcox vigorously objects, and so, I am informed, does the State Land Board. At the same time they do not approve of the present system. It is on this account that it is desired that there shall be a careful investigation made, so the conditions there can be observed and reported upon. In other words, they are of the opinion that in order to get favorable and satisfactory legislation from Congress it is necessary that some recognized official of this Government should make a personal investigation and report upon his field observations.

"Last winter I expressed my views on this matter," continued the commissioner, "and I found that my views were largely met with the approval of Delegate Wilcox. I think the broad provisions of the general land laws of the United States would be inapplicable to Hawaii in various particulars, especially as regards the most important law, the homestead act. I would object to the extension of the homestead law as a whole, without qualification, because of the limited supply of what might be termed homestead lands; that is to say, such lands as are agricultural in quality. Moreover, the great value of the Hawaiian lands, together with their enormous productiveness, render it necessary that homesteads should be very limited in area. The maximum could be fixed at twenty acres, instead of 160 acres, as is now allowed in the United States. These lands which I refer to as homestead lands are now occupied under lease, many of which are about to expire, and if some form of homestead law were now in force in Hawaii these lands could be finally disposed of by the Government under such a law. As it is, however, these expiring leases will have to be renewed.

"The classification of the lands in the Hawaiian Islands is improperly made. There should be a new and different classification than that which now exists in the public system. Then again there is a defect apparent in the method of surveys which have been practiced in the islands. I further recognize that for the purpose of adjudication between contestants the system which has been so long employed in the Government service in the United States, and which has been so successful and so popular, to-wit, the local land office, with its register and receiver, should be adopted.

"In this connection I would suggest one local land office for the entire islands, with the register and receiver at Honolulu, to meet the people, and decide all contests in the original instance, with right of appeal to the general land office and further appeal to the Secretary of the Interior."

The commissioner explained that under the present law all matters pertaining to the disposal of public lands in Hawaii must be addressed to the President of the United States. Under this law the disposal of these public lands is practically suspended, as the President is only authorized to renew leases. New legislation will be necessary before these lands can be taken up under the homestead or any other law.

Cleveland Has an Outing.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Winsted, Conn., says: Former President Grover Cleveland and his family are now domiciled in their summer residence at Winsted, in the Berkshire Hills. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have just arrived at Riverside. Their children, Esther, who recently recovered from an attack of diphtheria; Ruth, Mason and Richard, accompanied by a nurse, are also here. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will occupy the room which was occupied by George Washington after the battle of Saratoga. The chamber is locally known as Washington's room. The farmers here will extend an invitation to the ex-President to fish in their trout streams, whether posted or not.

Ray B. Clark, a vineyardist of Sonoma, California, was killed last week by being struck on the head with a bale of hay.

NEWS OF WORLD, CONDENSED

Von Walderssee is in Tokio. Edward Moran, the artist, is dead. Gen. Blood is harassing Botha's forces. Japan is purchasing American machinery.

Gossip says that Senator Depew is to marry.

Sheep ranges of the Northwest are overstocked.

New York hotels accommodate 50,000 people daily.

The Mystic Shriners met at Kansas City June 8th.

A new electric road is to connect Los Angeles and Pasadena.

Carbide may give \$2,000,000 for the endowment of Cooper Union.

California leads all States in the growth of the postal business.

Seaports in the South are drawing much business from New York.

The Rivers and Harbors Committee of Congress is visiting San Diego Bay.

At Lowell, Mass., a woman's headless body was found in the woods. No clue.

Congressman Grosvenor says conditions would justify a third term for McKinley.

Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau denies that cannon firing will prevent hailstorms.

Two men died of asphyxiation in the Boley McKee mine, near Baker City, Oregon, last week.

The exercises of St. Patrick's Seminary were held at Menlo Park, Santa Clara county, last week.

George H. Phillips, the corn speculator, addressed the Farmers' Alliance at Minneapolis last week.

The City Council of Omaha fired Fire Chief John Rodell, who turned over his office under protest.

Commissioner Peck's report on the Paris Exposition will comprise 3,000 pages with 500 illustrations.

Senators Cullom and Lodge are both trying to be made head of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Henry Cline, at one time California's official hangman, has been charged with murder in San Bernardino.

Yu Sing was killed in Chinatown, San Francisco, by an unknown murderer on Friday night of last week.

Three members of the Charrand family, who live in Santa Rosa, Cal., sustained serious accidents last week.

S. W. Hazzard, passenger agent of the Northwestern Road, at Des Moines, Ia., committed suicide by hanging.

The Y. M. C. A. jubilee at Boston is one of the most successful conventions ever held by that organization.

John Biddle has been convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Grocer T. D. Kanney at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil millionaire, is suing his insane wife for a divorce under the laws of Florida.

California fruit, which has been put on the market in Montana and Utah, is said to be afflicted with the San Jose scale.

Max Regis was wounded by Gerault Richard in the Parc des Princes, Paris, last week. The duel was with swords.

Mrs. Barney Vercolgio and child were fatally injured by being run over by a train at Castle Gate, Utah, on June 12.

The liabilities of former United States Commercial Agent Louis Stern of Bamberg, Bavaria, who killed himself, are \$25,000.

The exchanges at the London clearing-house for 1900 were \$45,545,000, while at the New York house they were \$32,624,201,567.

Germany will request the British proposal to allow the latter Government to seize and hold the railroads in South Africa.

George Baird, cashier for the New York Life Insurance Company at Cleveland, O., committed suicide while despondent.

A New Jersey court has refused an injunction to restrain the Amalgamated Copper Company from purchasing other copper mines.

The British turbine torpedo boat Viper proved to be most satisfactory upon her recent trial. She has a speed of 30 1/2 knots an hour.

The total number of deaths from the plague at Cape Town are 700; fifty-eight Europeans and sixty-one colonists are among the number.

"Aggregate trade of the Dominion of Canada increased \$11,000,000 over the corresponding period in the eleven months ending May 31 last.

The Christian Endeavorers were given a royal welcome in Santa Ana, where the fourteenth annual convention of California was recently held.

George M. Fullman is being sued for a divorce by his wife Mrs. Lynne E. Fullman. She accuses him of being unfaithful to his marriage vows.

W. S. Stratton, whom the late Senator Tabor once helped, has bought the Matchless mine which Tabor once owned. By a fire in a St. Petersburg shipyard, a cruiser and several ships were destroyed, twelve lives were lost and the damage done amounts to 10,000,000 roubles.

Charles L. Griffith and Miss Adelaide M. Beardsley, both of San Francisco, were married in Denver on June 12. The groom is a well-known race-track man.

Frenchmen and an American think they have found the famous "lost mine" in Arizona, which, for several years prior to 1811, produced \$4,000,000 of gold annually.

The murder of John Gray Foster, a prominent planter of Shreveport, La., who was shot and killed by an unknown negro, has created intense excitement in that region.

Elizabeth Doyle has just been released from the House of Refuge at Hudson, New York, after being imprisoned five years for stealing a ring. She did not commit the crime.

In a battle with insurgents at Lipe, Province of Batangas, Lieut. Anton Springer of the Twenty-first Infantry was killed and Captain W. H. Wilhelm and Lieut. Charles R. Ramsey of the same regiment, Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., and five enlisted men were wounded. Lieut. Gray's command has had an engagement with the insurgents in the Province of Sorsogon, Luzon, killing six.

Twenty-three insurgents were captured at Atimon, Province of Tabas. Several minor captures are reported from other parts of Southern Luzon, where the insurgents are still active.

Lord Milner Serious.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Lord Milner's friends find it difficult to persuade him to accept social invitations, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. He takes a serious view of what is going on in South Africa, and bluntly says he is not in a mood for luncheons and dinner parties. He is sensitive respecting the criticisms to which he has been exposed and is eager to explain what is going on in South Africa when he can find thoughtful men as listeners. The general opinion among Lord Milner's friends is that he has aged greatly during the last four years and has lost his elasticity of mind through continuous pressure of public responsibility.

COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIERS SEE in the future a tight money market brought about by the Legislature's failure to provide for the expenses of the Government.

Business men of the city comment on the matter plainly and say that if the Legislature continues to prevent the Territory from obtaining money for the depleted Treasury it will beget a lack of confidence in business circles which may be felt by the business community in general. A prominent man, who has the care of many large estates devolving upon him, and who is in a position to watch the swing of the financial pendulum, says of the present situation:

"The Legislature is composed for the greater part of incompetents who have obstructed from political motives only, the passage of measures conducive to the welfare of the Islands. Their obstruction has taken the course of animosity toward the Government and a childish opposition to passing a Loan Act by which the Territory can obtain funds.

"If the legislators were men who understood business affairs and the causes and effects of a financial stringency, they would take the Appropriation bills and pass upon them in a businesslike and common-sense manner, and, after seeing just how much money was needed, would pass an Act to obtain money by a loan. Such a course would beget confidence. The money market is tight, and if the Legislature continues to follow its past methods, it will become still tighter.

Several concerns which are now in a position where a slight pressure upon them would cause them to shake, would have an opportunity of tiding over the present and a chance to recoup for the future." But just now cash payments of the Government are withheld and these concerns are not enriched by the receipt of registered warrants, which they cannot cash. Let the Legislature show that it intends to act upon the appropriations in a businesslike manner and pass a Loan Act, and there will be renewed activity in commercial and financial circles."

RAPID TRANSIT MAKING READY TO RUN ITS CARS.

Work in the power-house of the Rapid Transit Company has progressed to a point where the management can predict that cars will be running upon the tracks now laid in the city within thirty days. The outside work of stringing trolley and feed wires is progressing rapidly, while the boilers have already proved themselves to be in excellent condition. The engines will be given a trial today, after which all the minor details for running the dynamos will be made.

The larger part of the work of installing the electric railroad has been accomplished and nothing now remains but to push the work on small matters in each department. Eight of the large tubular cars will be in readiness to turn out upon the tracks in less than three weeks. They will be painted a marine blue and will be about the handsomest cars ever turned out of the shops of the American Car Company of St. Louis.

TIGHT MONEY MARKET AFFECTS THE ARCHITECTS.

The architects of Honolulu are enjoying a brief respite from a stress of work, which began easing up only last week. For several months the architects have had their hands full. They state that the present condition of the money market has caused a season of dullness. The plumbers' strike is an incidental factor in the general slump.

OLD ALONG RESIDENCE TO BE REPLACED BY NEW MANSION.

The old Along residence on Nuuanu avenue is about to be torn down to be replaced by a handsome mansion of modern style. Mrs. Along went to her Waikiki home yesterday to stay until the new house is completed. The almost priceless curios and furniture with which the house is furnished will be rehoused soon and the building turned over to the wreckers. The old house was built by Mr. Along in 1865 and has been one of the most commodious of the fine homes on Nuuanu avenue. Some of the most brilliant receptions ever given in Honolulu in former years, took place in the Along residence.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.'S SUGAR CIRCULAR.

Williams, Dimond & Co. in their sugar circular of June 14, which arrived yesterday on the Gaelic, report no change in prices since May 3. Their circular is as follows:

Sugar.—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices established May 3d still being in force.

Basis.—June 10th, spot sale, 600 tons, at 4 1/4c; 11th, no sales; 12th, cost and freight sale, 600 tons, at 4 1/4c, since which no sales, establishing basis for 50 degree centrifugals in New York on that date 4.25c; San Francisco, 3.57c.

London Beets.—June 10th 2s 2d; 11th, 2s 2 1/4d; 12th, 2s 2 1/4d, 13th, 2s 2 1/4d. Dry Granulated, New York.—No change.

London Cable, June 8th.—Quoted Java No. 15 D S, 11s 3d; fair refining, 10s 3d; same date last year, 11s 1 1/2d and 11s respectively. June beets, 2s 3 1/4d, against 10s 11 1/4d same date last year; July beets, 2s 4 1/4d, against 10s 11 1/4d same date last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—Latest mail advices from New York, under date of 8th inst., indicate a dull and featureless market for raws, but centrifugals have maintained their price on moderate transactions at 4 1/4c, basis 50 degrees, on its parity. Arrivals of Muscovados in abundant quantities are announced, but buyers are scarce and appearances in price demanded. European beets are easier and at present there appears to be little or no inquiry either from this country or the United Kingdom. Favorable weather conditions are reported throughout Europe. Refined is in better demand, with shadings in certain grades, and it would seem that the improved weather conditions are conducive to an increased consumption.

Latest Statistical Position.—Willet & Gray report, June 6th, United States four ports in all hands, estimated June 5th, 255,502 tons, against 183,581 tons same time last year. Six principal ports Cuba, estimated June 4th, 173,000 tons, against 75,150 tons same time last year. Total stock in all principal countries, by cable June 6th, at latest uneven dates, 2,053,802 tons, against 1,743,235 tons, increase over last year 310,568 tons.

Stalls have been taken for a dozen more.

Several Honolulu horses go up tomorrow, including Garterline, Venus, and possibly Wayboy.

Entries for Hilo races close at the office of the Volcano Stables Company at noon on July 1st.

Jockey Thomas came down from Hilo on the Kinau. He is subpoenaed on the Weller case.

The Athletic events at Hilo will be as follows:

1. Ball game; prize \$100. To be one prize only if a team comes up from Honolulu; if local teams, first prize (winners) \$75, and \$25 to the losers.

2. Highland piping in full dress; prize \$10.

3. Throwing the hammer (16-pound); first prize \$10, second prize \$5.

4. Highland fling, in costume; first prize \$10, second prize \$5.

5. One hundred yard dash, first \$10, second \$5.

6. Putting the 16-pound shot; first \$10, second \$5.

7. Running high jump, first \$10, second \$5.

8. Highland reel; first \$10, second \$5.

9. Eight hundred and eighty yard run; first \$10, second \$5.

10. One hundred yards ladies' bracelet dash; first \$10. Competitors in this race are nominated by their lady friends who receive the prize.

11. Exhibition sword dance; first medal, value \$10.

12. Sack race, first \$10.

13. Two hundred and twenty yards run; first \$10, second \$5.

14. Throwing the 56-pound weight; first \$10, second \$5.

15. Two hundred and twenty yards hurdle race, first \$10, second \$5.

16. Obstacle race, first \$10, second \$5.

17. Tug of war; winners \$50.

18. Four hundred and forty yards run; first \$10, second \$5.

Local athletes desiring to compete in the above events can do so by filling out and forwarding the entry form below:

TO THE SECRETARY OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON ATHLETIC SPORTS,

P. O. Box 14, Hilo, Hawaii.

Dear Sir—Please enter me for the following races to be held at Hilo, Hawaii, July 4, 5 and 6:

No.

Signed

MY LAST THREE PERFORMANCES WERE.

D. stance of Race. Start Received Name of Winner. Place at Finish. Time of Race. Start Winner Received.

Note.—The 100, 220 and 440-yard races are handicap events, and competitors entering for these events will kindly fill in the above form. Competitors entering for the ladies' bracelet dash will kindly give the name of lady nominating them.

Nominated by

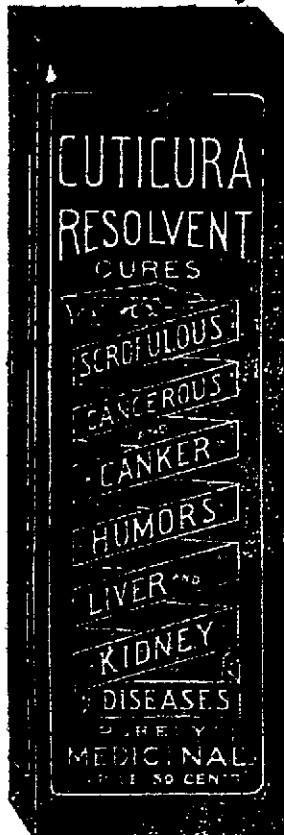
Serious Rioting in France.

GRENOBLE, France, June 12.—There has been serious rioting at the La Motte and d'Avellans mines in consequence of the refusal of the companies to discharge Italian workmen. Several houses were sacked and numbers of persons were injured. A force of infantry and horse artillery has been sent to assist the local gendarmes.

The revenue cutter Grant is in shape again.

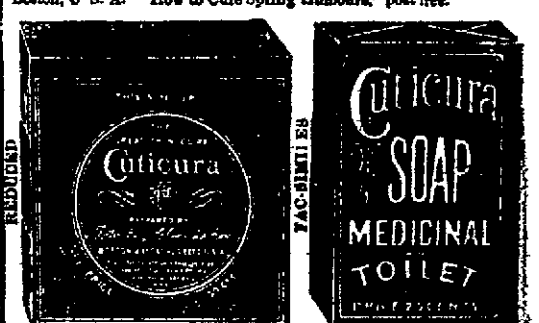
SPRING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa, Depot, J. H. & Co., Cape Town, Durban, and Port Elizabeth. Forwards Direct and Local, Correspondence, etc., to Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours" post free.



OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in black and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER OF SHOES COMPANY

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco. For Japan and China.

NIPPON MARU	JULY 1	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 28
PERU	JULY 3	CHINA	JULY 4
COPTIC	JULY 10	DORIC	JULY 10
AMERICA MARU	JULY 10	NIPPON MARU	JULY 10
PEKING	AUG. 1	FEIKING	AUG. 1
GAILIK	AUG. 12	COPTIC	AUG. 12
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 12	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 12
CHINA	AUG. 27	FEIKING	AUG. 27
DORIC	SEPT. 6	GAILIK	SEPT. 6
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 11	HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11
PERU	SEPT. 21	CHINA	SEPT. 21

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW WILL EXPIRE NEXT SPRING

NEW YORK, June 11.—A special to the Press from Washington says The Chinese exclusion law will expire on May 5th next. The labor organizations of the country will demand of Congress the re-enactment of the law.

John W. Hayes, secretary of the Knights of Labor, was the commissioner appointed in 1882 to visit San Francisco and report upon the conditions there respecting the Chinese. He spent several days in that city and made a report upon which the Knights of Labor based their fight.

"When the matter was first taken up in the House," said Hayes today, "Congressman Hill, who was opposed to the exclusion act, had a majority of the House with him, but we filed hundreds of thousands of petitions—they covered two or three desks when they were piled up for exhibition—and so, when the vote was taken, he only had twenty-eight members voting with him. We are proceeding this year with the same method. We already have sent out 100,000 copies of the appeal of the San

Francisco local assembly, asking for the re-enactment of the exclusion law, upon the ground that if such action is not taken the tide of Chinese immigration will sweep upon us.

"I have no doubt that we will be able to get the bill through the House because the next Congress meets on the eve of the Congressional election, and the members will respect the position of the workmen of the country.

Whether we will be so fortunate in the Senate is, to my mind uncertain. I am afraid that the administration will want some legislation for the Philippines, and its representatives in the Senate will hold up the Chinese exclusion law until an agreement is reached to give them the Philippine legislation which they desire. I may be wrong, and I hope I am, but at any rate I look forward to a determined contest in the end, however, we must win."

"It is to be a fierce fight," was the comment of Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor. "We are not only in favor of extending the Chinese exclusion law so as to make it unlimited in time, but also to make it effective against all the Oriental races."

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, June 21.
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.
O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient.
I. I. stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Hawaii.

Saturday, June 22.
W. stmr. Helene, Nicholson, from Hawaii.
Schr. G. W. Watson, from Lahaina.
W. stmr. Lehua, Dower, from Molokai.
Am. bkt. Ruth, Burley, 8 days from Newcastle.
W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
Nor. bk. Odderajaa, Johansen, 6 days from Newcastle.

Sunday, June 23.
I. I. stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from New York.
I. I. stmr. Nocuau, Wyman, from Walla-walla.
O. & S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, put back from sea in distress.
Am. bkt. Mohican, Kelly, 13 days from San Francisco.
Am. bkt. Planter, Chase, 15 days from San Francisco.
Am. sp. Fort George, Morse, 3 days from Newcastle.

Monday, June 24.
Am. bg. Tanner, Newhall, 26 days from Port Blakely.
Missionary schr. Carrie and Annie, Garland, from San Francisco, en route to South Sea Islands.
Am. schr. Anna M. Campbell, Smith, 23 days from Port Gamble.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, June 21.
Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood, to the Sound.
Am. sp. Louisiana, Halcrow, for the Sound.
Am. bkt. John Palmer, DeLano, for the Sound.
Schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui and Hawaii.
I. I. stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Honolulu.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
I. I. stmr. Hanalei, Pederson, for Kauai.
I. I. stmr. Walaleale, Pitts, for Kauai.
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for the Orient.

Saturday, June 22.
O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco.
O. & S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San Francisco.
Am. bkt. Archer, Hardwick, for San Francisco.
Am. schr. Bertie Minor, Ravens, for the Sound.

Monday, June 24.
Am. schr. John A. Campbell, Smith, for the Sound.
W. stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Maui and Hawaii.
Schr. Mille Morris, for Koolau ports.
Schr. Kawailani, for Koolau ports.

Sunday, June 23.
Am. schr. DeLance, Blum, for San Francisco.
Am. bkt. Amelia, Willer, for the Sound.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From Kona and Maui ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 21.—Mr. Panoest, Mrs. Monarrat and son, Mrs. Davies, Miss Leslie, Miss Tinsley, Mr. Ogilvie, I. I. stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Misses Ward, Beard, Montague, Gardner, Mahoe, Medames Harrison, G. Wilder, Kaupiko, Steward, Kakao, Godfrey, Kanila, Kluwai, Messrs. G. Wilder, Snyder, W. H. Cornwell, Kazeuka, C. C. Kennedy, O. Hedeman, McCann, McGaven, Michael, Steward, Cooper, Le Clair, Sucholtz and 55 on deck.

HAWAIIANS' PILGRIMAGE

BUFFALO June 10.—The native Hawaiian Village on the Midway made a pilgrimage yesterday afternoon to the Spectatorium of Jerusalem and the Crucifixion of Christ. The Rev. Dr. McMill conducted religious services in the village before the pilgrimage. He spoke eloquently.

The pilgrims formed in a long column of fifties, paired men and women. The Rev. Dr. McMill, and Doc Smith led the way. They marched solemnly down the Midway to the Spectatorium. A big crowd followed, but the gates were open only to the villagers and a few well-known guests headed by former Postmaster Baker, Col. I. W. McConnell, the Rev. Dr. Merrill and others. A number of prominent Hawaiian men and women were in the party. The Hawaiians filed silently and ascended to the viewpoint where the panorama of the great day of crucifixion is revealed.

It is a fine creation. The path of view is magnificent. All the familiar Biblical scenes and persons as they were from the Joppa Road and the Pool of Bethesda to Calvary the cross and Christ Mr. Ballard delivered the lecture on the scene. He did it well. The Hawaiians listened eagerly and attentively. He paused as the day darkened and the thunder pealed and the lightning flashed and the veil of the Temple was rent. Then from above sweet and rich and clear-sounding The Holy City, sung by Augustus Miller the tenor. The Hawaiians were deeply moved. They stood with bowed heads until the light came again beginning with a soft glow above the figure on the cross.

Next the Hawaiian girl spoke to one of the men. He spoke to others. Then softly, sweetly the Kamehameha Glee Club of the village began to sing. I cannot always find a way. It was beautiful. They sang through twice and still no one moved. At length Mr. Ballard told them the story of the cross.

The villagers heard in silence. They thanked Col. McConnell and went on into the sunshine singing a hymn. They went.

There is a shortage of plantations labor all over the islands. The Pacific Islands in many instances are not doing as well as it was hoped they would do. They are inclined to shirk their duties. This is not true in every case, but it is a great number of those cited.

The steamship Oregonian, from New York, will bring the remainder of the structural steel for the erection of the Young Building from the plant of Miller Brothers. The contractors expect to have the steel work in place by November.

MAUI SCHOOL EXERCISES

Vacation Begins On the Valley Isle.

MAUI, June 21.—This is the week of the annual exhibition and reception days for the schools of Maui. On Wednesday, the 18th, Maunaloa Seminary of Pala received friends of the school between 9 and 12 o'clock. No regular program of exercises was presented, but class-room recitations interspersed with songs entertained the many visitors present for two hours. Then there were speeches abounding with good advice and congratulations upon the success of the school, by Senator H. P. Baldwin, Rev. Timoteo of Honolulu and Rev. John Kallimo.

The finale of the day's exercises consisted of a tree-planting ceremony, during which twenty-five young trees were placed in the ground by the older girls of the institution. One hundred dollars was the result of the sale of children's dresses which took place during the day.

On Thursday a large number of ladies responded to the written invitations of Miss Mosser, principal of the Pala kindergarten, and enjoyed the various plays and songs of the little children.

Friday was the day generally observed for closing exercises by the schools. At Wailuku the pupils displayed their skill in playing on the piano which they had acquired under the instruction of Miss Nape. They also sang the pretty songs and choruses selected from the operetta, "Gypsy Queen," recently given by the school. The whole program was of a musical nature.

A large number of Wailuku residents attended the exercises. Mrs. W. A. McKay is principal.

At Makawao a large stage was erected at one end of the school room, with curtains, a canopy of ropes of fern, and walls of large American and Hawaiian flags. Upon this a program of dialogue, recitations and songs was rendered. The teachers of this school are F. W. Hardy, Misses Fleming and Smith.

At the Peahi School the principal, Mrs. Thomas Paa, held a flag-raising celebration with appropriate exercises. Mr. S. R. Dowdle made an address upon the significance of the flag.

At Pala the school room was prettily decorated with greens and a pleasing program presented. The teachers of the school are W. C. Crook, Misses Nellie Crook and E. dos Reis.

At the kindergarten of Hamakuaopoko Miss Annie Forbes, principal, had an interesting program of exercises with which the little ones greatly amused the large number of ladies present. Miss Olive Steele, who has been studying kindergarten work at the Coast for a year past, will resume charge of the school next September.

The Kealahou (Kula) school, of which C. E. Copeland is principal and Mrs. C. E. Copeland and Mr. Eugene Capellas are assistants, also celebrated the day in a fitting manner.

Recently Kahikini Ranch has made a proposition to the Government concerning the surplus water of Polipoli spring in the mountains of Kula. This spring is situated high up on the slopes of Kamaele and Uluapalua, and always has an abundant flow of water. During the dry season cattle for miles around seek the mountain and quench their thirst at this fountain. This water has been the subject of numerous but vain petitions to past Legislatures to appropriate money for the conveyance of the water in pipes to the Kula Government road.

The proposition mentioned is a fair one, the ranch to pay the expenses of cleaning and developing the spring, and of building a large cement basin for it, and in return to have the use of the overflow of the fountain if any there be. The cattle owners of Kula will surely be benefited and the proprietors of Kahikini will have by the use of pipes water for their stock in a more accessible place than at present.

Last Saturday evening a most enjoyable dancing party was given at the residence of W. C. Crook of Makawao in honor of the 23d birthday of his son, L. R. Crook, the manager of Uluapalua Ranch. A stringed band consisting of seven Hawaiians came twenty miles, all the way from Uluapalua, to assist in celebrating the occasion. They did so in a most pleasing manner, for their music and singing of Hawaiian airs were much complimented.

The long walk in front of Mr. Crook's residence was lighted by torches placed on either side. The effect was weird. Friends from Spreckelsville and Pala were present to wish Mr. Laurie Crook many happy returns of the day.

The wedding of Miss Kate Watson and Mr. W. J. Forbes will take place at Maunaloa Seminary during the evening of the 27th.

In September Normal Instructors S. Keilino and C. W. Baldwin will exchange circuits, the former going to Hawaii and the latter taking charge of Maui.

During Wednesday, the 18th, Miss Ethel Smith of Hamakuaopoko departed for a vacation visit to California.

On the 19th Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Puuomalei Makawao gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. P. J. Aiken, who has recently returned from the Coast. Ten ladies were present.

It is reported that the weather in Hana has been so dry of late that water has been selling for five cents per gallon.

On the other hand in the dry region of Wailupal and Kahikini, there is an abundance of rain, which has been the case all this season.

A baseball contest took place on the 18th between the Uluapalua and the Captain Rosecrans, and the Uluapalua team won.

A baseball contest game took place on the 19th in favor of Uluapalua, the Uluapalua team won.

A baseball contest game took place on the 20th in favor of Uluapalua, the Uluapalua team won.

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THE TRUE EDUCATION

What Constitutes a Trained Man.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The memorial chapel at Kamehameha School was filled last evening by an audience that had assembled to hear President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University speak on "The Value of Higher Education." After the singing of several hymns, and a short prayer, the speaker of the evening was introduced by Principal Van Dyke.

Without any preliminary remarks, the speaker plunged into his address by saying: "I am going to say a few words tonight for higher education. I shall speak of it from a practical, rather than a theoretical standpoint. Higher education does not mean going to college. It means, rather, the best education that can be had for man, that will make the most out of him. The higher education for John Smith is that training that will bring out all that is possible in the better side of his nature, and fit him in the best manner possible for the duties of life. Every member of this republic is entitled to this sort of education. One idea of higher education is that it is going to college and studying Latin and Greek. Many people do not find what they want in these studies, and as a consequence they decay specialized training.

"Education is a practical thing. We can no more have too much of it than we can have too much sunshine. Education is like sharpening a knife. It is a waste of time to put a razor edge on a table knife. It requires another kind of an edge and the razor as well. Yet the table knife is just as useful in its way as the razor is in its way. Both have entirely different duties to perform. A great many people should not go to college. There are many people who never get what they want out of Latin and Greek.

"Hawaii needs practical education. By this I mean training that will make the young people know how to do one thing and do it well. Hawaii needs citizens who can do one thing better than any one else can do that same thing. Every man who can do one thing better than any one else can do it, need never fear for something to do. Vice comes through the door of idleness. From a moral standpoint, also, it is well to know how to do one thing well.

"Higher education has more than one use. It has several. First, it broadens one's views. The day-laborer is very apt to look at the world from the standpoint of the day-laborer. To the man who works on the wharves the whole world means the coming and going of ships. To the shoemaker the world is made of shoes. The world of the saloon keeper is filled with tobacco smoke, oaths, and vile drink. Education may be compared to going up a high mountain. To him who has scaled the heights, everything can be seen like a map. So with higher education. It enables one to see life broadly, and to see the relation of one thing with another.

"Second, the educated man sees things as they really are. This in itself is a great privilege. To see things as they really are is to see exactly. To see the Hawaiian Islands as they are on the map is one thing, and to see them as they really are, are two very different things. On the map they are a lot of little specks sometimes one is larger than the rest; sometimes they are all the same size. When one arrives here, the islands are very different from the way they look in the book. They have mountains, valleys, sunlight and shadow. The country is full of people who do not see things as they really are. It is economy from a business point of view, to train people to see things exactly.

"The boys here tonight are to become members of the greatest corporation the world has ever seen, the Government of the United States. To make our republic a success, we should make every citizen an equal partner. Only the educated man can be a really good citizen. The able dancing party was given at the residence of W. C. Crook of Makawao in honor of the 23d birthday of his son, L. R. Crook, the manager of Uluapalua Ranch. A stringed band consisting of seven Hawaiians came twenty miles, all the way from Uluapalua, to assist in celebrating the occasion. They did so in a most pleasing manner, for their music and singing of Hawaiian airs were much complimented.

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age to fight the difficulties that beset me in after life.

"Fifth, the student who secures a higher education meets the best young men of his time. The young people here tonight are meeting and associating with the best young people in the Territory of Hawaii. By that I mean young people who have purpose in life. In the work that lies ahead of you, have a heart full of enthusiasm. You will need it. Once, while in our Territory of Utah, I climbed up a mountainside that was brown and bare under the summer's sun. When the summit was reached, lines of living green showed me where the streams of water were. I could not see them, but I knew the grass would not grow where there was no water. So it is in the world of the scholar. The noblest lives are not found in the pages of history, but in the lives of other men."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

June 10 No. 9717—Jno. T. Baker and wife to Henry Hall: R. P. 638, kul. 943, Waipio valley, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$300.

No. 9725—Geo. B. McClellan and wife to F. L. Hooge: piece land, Makiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 9727—Christian Church, by tr., to W. C. Weedon: east halves of lots 18 and 19, block 6, Kewalo, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 9728—Aina and husband to Geo. Ross: interest in Grant 912, Kamee, N. Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$25.

No. 9730—Joa. Manu to A. S. Kaleopu et al.: one-half interest in ap. 1, R. P. 724, kul. 2165, Alewa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$125.

No. 9731—Kameo to C. Brewer & Co.: interest in ap. 1 and 2, R. P. 620, kul. 441, Punahoa, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$65.

No. 9732—Allan W. Judd to H. C. Morton: lots 17 and 18, block 4, Puunui tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000; mortgage \$1,000.

No. 9733—Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., to E. C. Greenwell: portion ap. 2, R. P. 6714, kul. 487, Puapua, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

June 12 No. 9742—Joe Dugue and wife to A. M. Pacheco: interest in R. P. 4010, kul. 745, Moeauba, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$500.

No. 9743—Kolla to Patrick Shaw: interest in piece land, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$10.

No. 9744—Pue and wife to Ah Nee: ap. 3, R. P. 4833, kul. 616, Honokohau, Maui. Consideration \$48.20.

No. 9745—P. Muhlendorf, tr., et al. to Jas. McAndrews and wife: lot 2, block 3 of Grant 300, Kula, Hawaii. Consideration \$3,500.

No. 9750—O. Peterson and wife to Wm. McCuskey: lots 21 and 22 of R. P. 4119, Oloa, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$4,000; mortgage \$4,000.

No. 9751—J. A. Paakiki and wife to D. Forbes: interest in Grant 1778, Paakiki, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$480.

June 12 No. 9754—E. M. Magson and husband to Thos. Christy: thirteen pieces of land and Grant 332, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 9757—K. Amala to E. K. Kauwahu: R. P.'s 523, 1660, 2883, 890, 1481 interest in hui land, Wailuku, Oahu; R. P.'s 4945 and 7233, Honolulu, Oahu; R. P. 321, kul. 2767, Kaula, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

List of deeds filed for record June 20, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
L. Keonani-J. Kealoha et al. D
D. Kahakauia et al.—G. Gomes D
Palolo Land & Imp. Co.—A. & B. de Ornellas D
C. C. Allen—Maul R. & S. S. Co. D
J. H. Kunewa—Goo Hoy D

List of deeds filed for record June 21, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
S. C. Allen—F. Love D
C. C. Allen—Mrs. E. P. Simpson D
J. D. Davis and wife—A. Greenwell D
Kealo et al.—Sam'l. Brown D
C. P. Grimwood, com'r.—H. M. Von Holt D

June 12 No. 9761—Roea P. Akau to E. A. McNerny: piece land Kaula, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,500.

No. 9764—G. B. Kaneupua and wife to Jas. R. Holt, Jr.: R. P. 2323, kul. 933, Makaha, Waianae, Oahu. Consideration \$150.

June 15 No. 9765—B. P. Bishop Est., by tr., to E. K. Nabaloula: portion kul. 7712, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration \$100.

No. 9769—Jno. Mott-Smith Est., Ltd., to Chas. M. Cooke, Ltd.: portion kul. 53, Fort street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

June 17 No. 9780—F. Steininger to W. H. Shipman: part A. lot 94, Grant 455, Oloa, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$2,000.

No. 9781—J. O. St. Gilbert to P. Barwick: piece land, Wailuku, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$750.

No. 9785—Hopulini and wife to D. Kaal: R. P. 2889, kul. 52423, Nihoa, Wailuku, Molokai. Consideration \$35.

No. 9790—W. C. Achi and wife to E. P. Bishop, tr.: portion ap. 1, kul. 640, etc., Mokuauia, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$3,452.

List of deeds filed for record June 22, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
M. I. da Cambrá—A. P. Fivella D
E. C. Hobron—M. H. Marx D

List of deeds filed for record June 24, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
V. M. Fulcher—E. E. Richardson D
M. Kaalo—D. Kaal D

The Steamship Zealandia.

The work of making the necessary repairs to the Oceanic steamship Zealandia, Captain Dowdell, lying at the quarantine wharf is now going on. New tubes have to be put in the starboard boilers and the work will take some time. It is thought by the agents, however, that the vessel will be in condition and ready to sail for San Francisco on Saturday. This time the ship will not be permitted to leave port until such repairs have been made that it is absolutely certain that she will be able to make the trip to the coast without accident.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Sugar—Raw, steady, fair refining, 24c centrifugal, 96 test, 44c molasses sugar, 34c. Refined, quiet crushed, 60c powdered, 55c granulated 55c.

On Friday night the electric wires at the corner of Nuuanu and Kuakini streets got crossed and threatened to burn out and drop to the ground. Patrolman Cook warned people away, telephoning the danger to headquarters, and preventing probable loss of life by wire, by giving the place until repairs were made.

Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the largest month's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and slashed the prices down to the amazing values which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them have been a dollar or more; many as high as \$2.00. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of price.50c

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

Whites, Blacks and Tans; Silver trimmings in black and white; a rare chance to get a bargain in a stylish, serviceable belt.10c

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS—50c.

Handsome stripes and shades of rustling Italian Cloth. Wears better than silk. Cut liberally with pretty pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary....50c

Postage prepaid.

By mail add 5c each extra for postage.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

HONOLULU, H. I.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed executor of the estate of Robert McKibbin, late of Makawao, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of the said Robert McKibbin, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at his office on Merchant street, in said Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

J. M. DOWSETT,
Executor of the Estate of Robert McKibbin, Deceased.
Dated Honolulu, June 24, 1901.
2292-June 25, July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30-Aug. 6.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, THIRD CIRCUIT OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.